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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903.

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We have in preparation a complete index to the volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL which closed with our last number, also a title page. Those who desire them for binding should notify us without delay, as we may not be able to send the index with the paper in the usual manner, owing to restrictions imposed by the Post Office upon mailing an index except with the last number of the volume.

Reference was made in these columns last week to the startling disclosures of the British Royal Commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the war in South Africa, but the abstracts of the report which have since been cabled to the United States reveal such amazing conditions that the subject is worthy of further attention. The report of the commission fills three large volumes, but a considerable amount of testimony has been suppressed on the ground of public expediency. The published evidence, however, is so astounding that it has provoked a storm of indignation in England. It appears, for example, that at the outbreak of the Boer War the Intelligence Section of the British War Office had a working force of only two officers and one clerk, and yet the Government was wholly dependent upon this inadequate force for maps, charts, and other information as to physical and military conditions in South Africa. The result was that when the campaign opened the Government had no trustworthy map of the Transvaal, of Natal or of the Orange Free State. It therefore became necessary, as General Kitchener testified, to create an entire field intelligence service, which involved serious delay and expense. There was practically no working relationship between the intelligence department and the defense committee of the British Cabinet, and while the War Secretary had been conclusively assured that the Boers were able to place forty thousand mounted troops in the field, he kept on sending infantry to South Africa when the crying need was for more cavalry. At the outbreak of hostilities the British had no quick firing guns in South Africa; the officials of the War Office did not know that pom pom guns could be used for field purposes and they did not know that the Boers were using heavy guns until a month after the war opened. Lord Wolseley testified before the commission that his recommendations as to the mobilization of troops for South Africa were absolutely disregarded by the War Office and that his appeals for authority to make the most urgent expenditures were flatly ignored, with the result that the forwarding of troops was seriously delayed. General Lord Roberts testified that the initial preparations in South Africa were dangerously inadequate, Gen. Fleetwood Wilson testified to serious waste in ordnance expenditures at Cape Town, and a dozen other officers testified to abuses in the subsistence and quartermaster's departments.

That the conditions thus disclosed should have existed in the British military establishment at the very outbreak of the Boer War is almost unbelievable. Intelligent men in England had felt for a year or more that war was inevitable. Diplomacy and conciliation had exhausted themselves in vain efforts to avert it, yet with the certainty of conflict staring them in the face the administrative authorities not only failed to correct known abuses in the military establishment, but stubbornly refused to undertake preparations for a campaign which experienced officers knew was sure to be long and costly. The Boers, as events proved, had been preparing for war for years. Their troops were thoroughly organized and equipped with modern weapons; their subsistence and quartermaster's departments were amply provided, and when war began they were enormously effective, partly because of their own compact strength and partly be-

cause of the pitiable unpreparedness and inefficiency of their British adversaries. The inefficiency of the Intelligence Section of the British War Office during the twelve or fifteen months preceding the beginning of hostilities is astounding. It gave the Government little or no information as to conditions and tendencies in a vast country which was soon to become a theater of war, and when operations began the British authorities were ignorant alike of their own weakness and of the enemy's strength. The immediate result of the glaring disclosures made by the Royal Commission has been to arouse England to a realizing sense of the perilous defects of her military system, and this, as we pointed out last week, seems likely to prepare the way for a sweeping reorganization along the lines suggested by recent experience. But while we may safely assume that the reforms will be wholesome and effective, it is interesting, in view of these revelations, to speculate as to the probable outcome if England's war of 1899 had been with a first class power of continental Europe instead of with the Boers.

The New York Medical Journal says: "Observation teaches us that conspicuous capability as a medical officer is not too highly thought of in the War Department, but we still decline to believe that that department will long shut its eyes to the extra-professional capabilities of General Wood. Every medical man who shares our conviction—and we imagine there are few who do not—ought to exert his personal influence, an influence that may be greater than he supposes, to stay the opposition to General Wood's advancement." The question is not whether distinguished service by a medical officer should be appropriately rewarded, but whether such service and a limited service in the field incidental to it, gives an officer that knowledge of the details of strictly military administration, and the experience in the command of troops, which justifies his promotion to the highest rank in the line of the Army. Surely officers of life-long experience in various ranks, teaching them the minutia of military command, may be suffered to have a doubt upon this subject without being accused of any unworthy feeling toward a brother officer. What Army officers resent is the suggestion that nothing but brains and executive ability are required to qualify a man for the highest command in the Army; that, contrary to the rule in the learned professions, experience and exact training are not needed in the soldier. Would the Medical Journal consent to see the veterans of the medical profession set aside in promotion to some office requiring great experience, as well as exceptional ability, by some younger man who had the required natural ability but only such knowledge of medicine and surgery as was incidental to his training in some other profession? We have willingly and gladly defended General Wood against the attacks on his personal character, but we are quite sure that he would agree with us in thinking that his promotion should not be interpreted as an acceptance of the crude civilian conceits as to the ease with which military training can be acquired. Let it be understood that President McKinley chose the only way open to him at the time to reward an officer whose exceptional ability and accomplishment appealed to his generosity, and there will be no complaint, for in such a matter the will of the Executive is supreme. But we cannot consent that officers should be subjected to criticism because they show a jealous regard for the professional claim that a long and exacting training with troops, and in the command of troops, is required to fit a man for promotion to high rank. Possibly the Medical Journal agrees with that distinguished ex-cabinet officer who explains his possession of the title of "General" by saying that when he was offered the command of a brigade he modestly suggested that owing to his limited knowledge of military matters he preferred to commence with the command of a regiment. But a friend, with whom he advised, said to him, "You will find it a darn sight easier to be a brigadier general than a colonel;" so he entered upon his military career as a general officer.

As might have been expected, the President's course in ordering our European Squadron to Beirut, Syria, has provoked the earnest displeasure of the Berlin newspapers. Those touchy journals don't want Uncle Sam to meddle in Syria; they are quite sure that he would make a botch of the job, and they hint that they don't like his conduct at all. The Berliner Tageblatt declares that the United States wants to adopt the aggressive methods of Russia and adds: "But if the United States really sets itself to make political capital of this incident, which has been created by the unscrupulous power of invention, the Powers would probably soon cry 'hands off.'" The National Zeitung and the Tageblatt both discredited the report of the assassination of the United States Vice Consul at Beirut, on the strength of which Admiral Cotton was ordered to that port, and their views were verified by the later announcement that the Vice Consul had merely been shot at and not hurt, but both of the journals named insinuate that the first report was placed in circulation simply to give the United States a pretext for interfering in Ottoman affairs "in grandiose style." It is known that our Government has no desire to meddle in Turkish affairs. But it has subjects in Turkish territory whom it is bound to protect and will protect to the fullest extent. To this end it has wisely decided that it is advisable to have naval representation in Turkish waters, but the American warships aren't going to interfere with

German interests. They are there solely to see that no body interferes with American interests, and when Admiral Cotton receives satisfactory assurances that there shall be no such interference he will doubtless sail away again, not at any arbitrary notification from Berlin, but when it suits his own convenience. What is chiefly disturbing to foreign sentiment is the fact that the United States, being wholly outside of the European concert, will not be restrained in its action by the jealousy of other powers which prevent efficient action on the part of European governments. It will be remembered that these governments tamely submitted to the exactions of the Barbary pirates, until the United States interfered and by its vigorous and effective action put an end to Mohammedan outrages upon Christians, simply because they were Christians. It may be that history is about to repeat itself in the present instance.

An excellent friend of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL calls us to account because of what we have to say upon the subject of the relations of this country to England and Germany. Our friend seems to think that our articles were inspired by a hostility toward these two countries, which is very far from being the case. Our purpose has been simply to warn our countrymen against the danger of omitting preparation for war on the theory that we are held in such affectionate esteem abroad that a quarrel with us is impossible. We believe that this is far from the truth and that our relations to foreign powers in a crisis will be determined by considerations of State policy and not by sentimental feeling. We fully believe that the two countries we are most likely to have a difference with are Germany and England; not because either of them has any ill will toward us, or toward them, but because they are the Powers with which we are most likely to have a conflict of interest. Were not North and South in 1860 of the same blood? Did they not speak the same language and inherit the same traditions; were they not united by innumerable ties of kinship and the remembrances of much delightful intercourse between the Southron and the Yankee? But did this save us from years of bloody war? And is not the hope we have for continued peace between the sections founded on the reconciliation of their interests rather than upon purely sentimental considerations? Thus it will be with England and thus with Germany. If we wish to maintain peace with these countries, and what American soldier or sailor, what sober minded citizen is there who does not desire peace, we should strive in every way to reconcile our business interest with theirs. There was a time when we might have had a practical union with Canada by adopting a system of reciprocity so broad that it would have included the whole continent, north of Mexico at least, in a system of free commercial intercourse between American States, bounding our tariff zone by the waters of the ocean. That day has passed, certainly for the present, and there are obvious indications of a growth of ill feeling in Canada toward this country, having its stimulus in commercial rivalries.

If the Universal Peace Union which concluded its annual meeting in Mystic, Conn., on Aug. 29, were as large and powerful as its name might seem to imply, its first act would doubtless be to make wars impossible, and thus establish peace as a chronic condition among the nations. The resolutions adopted by the Union clearly define its attitude on this question. They "view with alarm" the increase of our Army and Navy; they condemn the recent joint maneuvers as "expensive and farcical," they severely censure the building of warships in American yards for Turkey and other foreign governments and they deplore the unrestricted sale of fire-arms as a dreadful evil. The duty of the hour, the resolutions continue, is to overcome all conditions that make war possible—though unfortunately the directions for doing so are not given—and an appeal is made for a broader teaching of the principles of peace and arbitration in our schools and colleges. The benevolent purposes thus set forth are worthy of all praise, and it would be a glorious thing if the Universal Peace Union could carry them into effect. The millennium is not yet due, however, and so long as there is as much plain everyday human nature in the world as there is at present, any attempt to abolish war by adopting a series of neatly worded resolutions denouncing it will fail of its object. There is no altruism in the policies of modern nations. Self interest is the dominant consideration with them and looking out for number one is their common rule of action. Under these conditions peace will be secure only so long as a nation is prepared for the exigency of war. The United States is undoubtedly more secure against war than she was five years ago, and that is so because within that period we have developed our military resources and given the world a demonstration of national strength which has gained the increased respect of other powers. The nation that is most thoroughly prepared to fight is the least likely to have to fight, but that principle has not yet reached the comprehension of the tender hearted members of the Universal Peace Union.

With regard to the question as to whether or not Field Artillery battalions are to be furnished with suitable standards, the Secretary of War decided on Aug. 19, in response to an inquiry by a colonel of Artillery, "that until the Field Artillery is organized into permanent battalions or groups and given specific numbers or other designations, it is not deemed advisable to prescribe a standard or color for that arm."



Major General Chaffee speaks highly of the work of the National Guard of Maine in connection with the recent joint maneuvers near Portland, but he points out that they need a great deal of training, which must be acquired from active work in association with Regular troops. What the General says of the Maine troops is also true of those of other States. In order to fit themselves for efficient service in manning our seacoast defenses, the State troops will have to undergo a thorough training in such work in association with Regulars and under the direct supervision of officers of the Regular Army. To train and hold in reserve a large force of men capable of making effective use of our shore fortifications is one of the most important tasks now confronting the military authorities, but the supply of material is so abundant that with a reasonable degree of co-operation on the part of the various State governments, the problem can be put in the way of solution. General Chaffee's suggestion that Maine should have a State battalion of artillery indicates the lines which he proposes to follow in organizing troops for coast defense, and it is worth serious consideration at the hands of the officials of other States. In discussing the artillery armament of the militia in the current number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, Lieut. Col. James Parker, U.S.A., states that the seven hundred thousand dollars which has been set aside by the Secretary of War for the manufacture of 3-inch rapid fire guns for the militia will provide about fifteen batteries of four guns each. Inasmuch, however, as the armament which the militia most frequently requires is such as is needed for riot duty, the rapid fire gun of great range and power is not the thing desired. A battery of 3-inch rapid fire guns costs approximately fifty thousand dollars, or a thousand dollars for each of the fifty men required to serve it, whereas in Colonel Parker's opinion fifty thousand dollars would arm and equip a thousand infantrymen. He estimates that the maintenance of the horses of a battery would cost more than three thousand dollars per year, and that because of the expense involved few States would care to invest in artillery equipment. "It may be asked," Colonel Parker adds, "whether it might not be preferable in the expenditure of sums furnished by Congress for the armament and equipment of the militia, to use it, at least for the present, so as to secure to the greatest number of men military instruction, and whether it is not, as a rule, more desirable to use the fifty thousand dollars in instructing one thousand men than in instructing only fifty. Further, it would seem that in buying artillery for the organized militia, a type should be adopted, as far as possible, which is compatible both with use of the State in time of peace and of the United States in time of war."

In spite of the disapproval of the Panama Canal Treaty by the Senate of Colombia, the United States Government evidently still cherishes a hope that the treaty may yet be ratified. The period within which ratifications were to have been exchanged between the two governments will expire on Sept. 22, but it is understood that this period will be extended in order that Colombia may have reasonable time to reconsider her action. Meanwhile there is a growing belief that any prolonged delay on the part of the Colombian authorities will result in the permanent abandonment of the Panama project and the adoption of the Nicaragua route for the isthmian canal. The Colombian government has been definitely informed that the United States will make no further concessions in the matter of rentals for the Panama route, and that if the treaty is ratified at all it must be in its present form. Sentiment in Panama and two or three neighboring States is so strongly in favor of the treaty that there is increasing talk of secession from the Colombian Federation. Press despatches state revolutionary troops are already being organized and equipped, and that as soon as it appears that Colombia is irrevocably opposed to the treaty there will be an immediate revolt designed to turn over the isthmian States to the United States. A successful revolt along the lines indicated could not make political conditions on the isthmus any worse than they are to-day, but on the other hand it would in all likelihood result in giving the revolting states a far more honest and stable administration than they will ever enjoy under the irresponsible and inefficient government at Bogota. In the event of a revolution looking to the organization of the seceding states into an independent government the United States would be a neutral but not indifferent observer. For it is becoming more evident that the construction and operation of the isthmian canal, involving an outlay of approximately two hundred millions of dollars of American capital, require the establishment on the isthmus of a more responsible system of government than exists there at present.

Professor Bernard Moses, a member of the Philippine Commission, who is now in the United States on leave, in the course of an address on Filipino education recently delivered at the University of California, said: "Our position in the Philippines is such that although education brings rebellion and war, we are obliged to insist on education. Even war is better than peace that can be maintained only by ignorance." The policy indicated by Professor Moses is identical with that instituted by the Army in the early days of the military occupation of the islands. As soon as a province was pacified it was provided with schools to which enlisted men of the Army were assigned as teachers. Hundreds of such schools

were established and their influence continues to this day as a beneficent force for the intellectual development of the natives. When the affairs of the islands were turned over to the civil authorities these schools were found to afford a solid foundation for an adequate system of public education, and they constituted an asset of incalculable value to the new government. It may make the Filipino dangerous to enlighten him, but the proposition is yet to be proved. As a precautionary measure, however, it might be a good thing to limit his education at present to a common school course and a practical knowledge of the use of farm implements, leaving his training in military science to the future. Give him a hoe, but not a rifle. Teach him to convert his bolo into a pruning hook or a plough share, and the chances are that he will get along all right. The effect of the military administration was to show the Filipinos that American authority must be obeyed and could safely be trusted to insure fair play. As long as the civil government adheres to that policy there will be little danger of insurrection and bloodshed.

We are permitted to make the extracts which follow from a private letter dated Chefoo, China, July 23, 1903: "Admiral Evans' entire fleet has been here since early June, and he has organized quite a number of drills from time to time. He and his family, including young Mrs. Evans (his son's wife), are stopping at the Beach Hotel, and besides these ladies there are a large number of Navy families stopping at the various hotels and boarding houses in Chefoo; also some Navy ladies have rented houses for the summer. Chefoo has never been so gay before; balls and hops, tennis, tennis, baseball and other athletic sports serve to keep people alive. The ships are constantly kept at target practice; each day one of them takes a turn. The Oregon has just finished; she beat the world's record with thirteen inch guns, making thirty hits on a 17 ft. by 20 ft. target at a range of two thousand yards, and while at a speed exceeding twelve knots per hour. The Wisconsin is now out trying to beat this record, but up to the present time, she has not succeeded. At the same time latest advices say the Wisconsin has done some wonderful work with her smaller guns. The fleet will remain here until the end of August, when Admiral Cooper will take his squadron of cruisers to Hakodate, Vladivostok, etc., etc., while Admiral Evans will remain here a while longer and then proceed southward with the monitors and the fleet of battleships. It is very hot here, and some of the officers and men are discontented at the number of inspections and drills. About the middle of August the Solace is expected, and then there will be a general shake up. There will be many men and officers transferred to her and she will return to Cavite for coal stores and more transfers and then proceed to Yokohama, Guam, Honolulu and San Francisco. It is unwise to send her from here to Cavite during the typhoon season, however."

Lord Brassey, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, who is one of the foremost naval authorities of England, believes that if present conditions continue the ultimate result will be a reduction of naval armament in continental Europe under an agreement among France, Germany and Russia. As to the United States, Lord Brassey says her naval supremacy is assured. Speaking on this subject in an interview published in the Boston Transcript, he says: "It is only a question of time when the fleets of the United States will be raised to the first rank. Potentially, the United States is already comparatively the greatest naval power in the world. She has the greatest resources, and it is only a question of policy with her. If it came to a question of competition, you have greater resources than we have. Germany has been pushing with this result—that her naval ambition, with other causes, has caused an exceedingly strained condition of German finances. Russia has been living on the loans from France, but she can't borrow any more, and anarchy is rife in that country. France has reached her limit. Retrenchment is the cry there. All this will tend toward disarmament. These countries are staggering along with an awful load."

While it is earnestly to be hoped that the Alaskan Boundary Conference now assembled in London may satisfactorily dispose of the vexatious controversy which it has been summoned to consider, its labors may do nothing more than illustrate in a practical way the limited value of arbitration as a means of settling international differences. The position of the United States is that, so far as the Alaskan boundary is concerned, there is nothing to arbitrate. Canada makes virtually the same contention but she presents territorial claims directly in conflict with those of the United States. It is morally certain that the American commissioners will make no surrender of the position which has always been maintained by this government ever since Alaska became United States territory, and it appears equally certain that the Canadian commissioners will insist upon the new boundary line which their government arbitrarily established in 1887 in order to get an outlet to the sea over British territory from the gold fields of the Northwest Canada. If the English commissioner supports the Canadian contention, as seems altogether probable, the conference will end in a deadlock and the Alaska affair will stand just as it does now. In a word, Canada must either abandon her position, or the English commissioner must support the American contention or this trouble-

some issue will have to be submitted to some other tribunal. Shall it be a tribunal of arbitration? Of what use would such a tribunal be in a case both parties to which insist that there is nothing to arbitrate?

The once famous steamer Britannic of the White Star line is at last to be broken up and sold for old junk after a remarkable record. She has been in continuous service for 29 years under her original engines and boilers, a record, it is believed, without a parallel. She began her voyages in 1874, and between that time and 1890 the Britannic made some 200 voyages between New York and Liverpool, crossing the Atlantic more than 500 times. She travelled about 1,800,000 miles, or enough to take her more than seventy times around the world, and carried more than 200,000 passengers. In all this time she never lost a passenger or suffered the slightest accident. In 1890, at the outbreak of the Boer War, the British Government claimed the Britannic for use in conveying troops. Her place on the New York-Liverpool schedule was taken by the Oceanic. As a troop ship the Britannic lived up to her previous record, and in 1900 she travelled more than 29,000 miles, probably the longest single voyage ever made by any steamship. This was the end of her military service.

At a meeting of a large number of friends of the late Major Walter Reed, Med. Dept., U.S.A., held at Bar Harbor on Aug. 15, arrangements were made to establish a memorial fund of not less than \$25,000 in commemoration of Major Reed's distinguished professional services. It was decided that the income from the fund should be paid over to Major Reed's widow and daughter during their lives and that after their decease the principal should be devoted either to the promotion of medical research in Major Reed's special field or to the erection of a monument in his honor at Washington. We hope to see this fund increase to a total beyond the highest expectations of its proposers. Major Reed was a brave, self-sacrificing officer of the Medical Corps of the Army, and his discovery of the means by which the germs of yellow fever are transmitted entitled him to a place among the benefactors of mankind. His work has already won the recognition of the foremost medical scientists of the world, and it should be honored here in his own country with a memorial which shall symbolize the enduring gratitude of his brother Americans.

The following ruling has been made for information of officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department, who have occasion, under the provisions of A.R. 1242, as amended by G.O. No. 121, A.G.O. 1901, to ship officers' baggage allowance, when a portion is to be shipped to or from a foreign station, and a portion to points within the United States: "The officer will elect and certify the quantity of household effects, etc., that he will take to or bring from a foreign station. If the weight does not equal or exceed his over-the-sea allowance for change of station, one-third of the quantity so certified will be deducted from the officers' home allowance; the remainder will give the proper amount to be shipped at public expense between points in the United States. For example—A captain ordered abroad elects to take with him 2,400 pounds of his foreign allowance; deduct one-third, or 820 pounds, from his home allowance of 2,000 pounds, and the remainder, 1,180 pounds, may be shipped at public expense to his home or place of storage in United States."

With the view of having a limited number of sergeants of the Signal Corps of the Army, located at various points, skilled in and equipped for ordinary photographic work, in case of military or other necessity, twelve outfits will be provided for distribution to such sergeants as may be designated by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. This equipment will include the following articles, to be accounted for on regular return, but will be retained by the sergeant when changing station unless otherwise directed by the Chief Signal Officer: One Premo Camera, No. 6 (5 by 7), with Bausch & Lomb Zeiss, series 7 A, lens, with shutter and carrying case. As developing papers do not deteriorate as quickly as printing-out papers, only paper of the former character will be supplied; the chemicals furnished will be confined exclusively to developing plates and prints.

The Navy Department is in receipt of information from Kiu-Kiang, Yang-Tze River, China, of the arrival at that important center of the gunboat Villalobos, and the departure of the El Cano from the same port, the latter en route for Hankow. These little vessels have been kept in constant motion since their transfer to the Yang-Tze River, and have amply shown the wisdom of the policy of maintaining surveillance of the disturbed section of the "Big River." All well on both vessels, and all quiet on the river so far as could be ascertained by the officers on the two vessels.

To expedite the work of recruiting for the Service, the Navy Department has authorized the posting of additional posters in various parts of the country, especially in the West, and will also advertise liberally in the papers. This plan has been suggested and carried out extensively by Lieutenant Everhart, who is now on recruiting duty. Efforts are being made to bring the enlisted force up to the standard allowed by law.



The celebration incident to the unveiling of the monument erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York to commemorate the battle of Lake George will take place at Lake George on Sept. 7 and 8. The program is arranged as follows: First Day.—(1.) Military maneuvers to be participated in by the United States troops, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery and National Guard of the State of New York, under the direction of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, in the morning. (2.) Military parade and review by the Governor of the State of New York in the afternoon. (3.) Dance at the New Fort William Henry Hotel in the evening. Second Day.—Reception of invited guests at the New Fort William Henry Hotel; military parade in the morning and review by visiting Governors. Collation for specially invited guests at noon. Ceremony of unveiling at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The monument will be presented to the society by Mr. Frederic J. de Peyster, chairman of the Monument Committee and Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars; will be received by Mr. J. William Beekman, governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, and will be turned over to the State of New York on behalf of the society by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator. It will be received on behalf of the State of New York by the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, jr., Governor of the State. Addresses will be made by the Hon. Hugh Hastings, State Historian, and by visiting Governors, Governor Odell, of New York; Governor McCullough, of Vermont; Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, and Governor Chamberlain of Connecticut, and their staffs will be among those present.

A modification of Par. 631, Army Regulations, which will be immediately announced, entrusts the making of contracts for fuel, forage, fresh meat, fresh vegetables and miscellaneous stores to the Chiefs of Supply Departments at Department or Division Headquarters, subject to the approval and final action of the Department Commander. This will simplify business, and secure better terms from contractors than was possible under the old method of submitting bids to the chiefs of bureaus for approval. The delay this occasioned, and the risk of change of price between the submission of the bid and the award of the contract, resulted in the addition of from ten to thirty per cent. to the price at which contractors would have been willing to bid for prompt delivery. This is a return to the old practice and the change is due to General Humphrey, the new Quartermaster General, who has had a remarkably wide range of experience with troops during the past few years. General Humphrey was prompt to recognize the evil of the system of centralization which had become entrenched in the bureaus of the War Department and he has given every assistance in his power to the General Staff in bringing about the needful modification in existing methods.

As the result of charges made by the Secretary of the Memorial Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic alleging discriminations against veterans employed in the New York Navy Yard, Constructor Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., has made an investigation and reported the charges unfounded. To the charge that the authorities of the yard had resolved to get rid of the present quartermaster for his failure to discharge veterans and replace him with a man who will gradually remove the veterans, Constructor Capps replies that the regulations governing the employment of laborers have been scrupulously observed. In support of his statement he submits the following facts taken from the official records: "The number of laborers on the rolls March 1, 1901, was 238, out of which number 217 were veterans and 21 non-veterans. The number of laborers on the rolls August 1, 1903, was 337, of which number 318 were veterans and 19 were non-veterans. All discharges of laborers in this Department from January 1, 1903, to date have been at their own request or through failure to go to work after having reported, and there has been no general reduction of the laborers' gang during that period."

The War Department is constantly receiving applications from retired officers of the Army for detail, under the Militia Act, for duty with some State militia organization. Under this act the Secretary of War is empowered to detail, each year, twenty officers of the Army on the retired list for duty with the organized militia. The Chief of Staff desires that attention be called to the fact that no officer is detailed unless special application for such detail is made by the Governor of the State. If the Governor does not make a special request for a certain officer, but simply asks that some retired officer be detailed, the Chief of Staff selects an officer from those on the eligible list. The application by officers for such detail will have no effect upon the selections made. In this connection it is worthy of note that Lieut. Col. James Parker, Chief of the Militia Division of the Adjutant General's Office, will probably recommend in his annual report that Congress increase the number of retired officers that may be detailed with the militia to fifty.

It has been practically decided by the Navy Department that five torpedoboats, constituting what is now known as the First Torpedoboot Flotilla, shall sail from New York about Oct. 15 for the Philippine Islands, under the command of Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. The vessels will be attached to the Asiatic Station, and will be used exclusively for duty in the waters of the Philippine Islands. They will go to the Philippines by the way of the Suez Canal, and will be conveyed by the Baltimore, which has also been selected for duty on the Asiatic Station. The cruiser Albany, now on the Asiatic Station, will sail for the Puget Sound Navy Yard about Nov. 15 and will be thoroughly overhauled and rather extensively repaired. It has also been tentatively decided by the Navy Department that the Chicago, now on the North Atlantic Station, shall eventually be transferred to the Pacific Station as relief to the New York, which is scheduled for duty on the North Atlantic Sta-

tion. This latter change will not, however, take place until late in the winter.

The midshipmen returning to Annapolis from their summer cruise express great regret that the football game with West Point has been cancelled, and want the game played under any condition. The committee which decided against the game is composed entirely of officers. Some of the midshipmen are in favor of eligibility rules, but all wish the game played at any rate. There is also a decided sentiment among younger alumni of the Academy that the acceptance of the views of the Navy as to the composition of the teams should not have been made the absolute condition of the game, but that it should have been played and the disputed points either compromised or left to arbitration. Midshipman Charles Soule has issued an order to the candidates for the football team to return to Annapolis Sept. 28, two days before the opening of the session, for practice. Frank Gould, formerly captain and end of the Yale team, will be the coach for the season.

Surgeon General O'Reilly has recently received reports showing that many things are yet needed to bring dentistry in the Army up to an efficient standard. According to these reports, many of which have come from department commanders and Army surgeons, there should be a large increase made in the number of dental surgeons. It has also been suggested that it would be well to provide at each Army post a suitable operating room. The dental surgeons are experiencing considerable difficulty in getting enlisted men in the Army properly to attend to their teeth. A proposition is now under consideration by the medical department of the Army to have the dental surgeons give lectures to the enlisted men under their charge on the urgent necessity for the care and preservation of the teeth.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has decided not to re-establish the South Pacific Station as such, as had been tentatively decided upon some weeks ago. Acting upon the advice of Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, it has been decided that in lieu of re-establishing the South Pacific Station, that some time next year the Pacific Station will be strengthened and divided into two fleets, each to be under the command of a flag officer, but both to be considered as a part of the Pacific Station. One of these divisions will be assigned to the territory south of the boundary line of the United States, and the other to all the northern territory.

The board on the revision of Artillery tactics held a daily session at the hotel on Cushing's Island during the Army maneuvers and made rapid progress with their work. The members attending were Colonel Story, Major Weaver, Major Lundeen and Captain Bartlett, Major Whistler, being on duty for twenty-four hours at a stretch during the five days of the maneuvers, was unable to attend. He demonstrated to the satisfaction of everyone that he was exactly the man for the position he held. He showed great familiarity with the different ships, he was incessantly on the alert, was prompt and decisive in giving his orders and his orders were exactly what they should be under the circumstances assumed.

The distribution of the newly authorized uniform to the enlisted men of the Army will be a slow process. As we have before stated the Quartermaster's Department will only issue the new uniform to troops returned from the Philippines. There is such a quantity of the old style uniforms on hand that it will be three or four years, probably, before the entire Army is provided with the new style. In this connection it may be again stated most positively that there is no intention to discard the new olive drab overcoat and return to the blue coat. It may be that there will be so much objection to the new coat in the future that it will be found expedient to make some change, but that time has not yet come, and will not, probably, for several years.

It is hardly believed at the Navy Department that Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, will be given sea service prior to the expiration of his present tour of duty at the Department. For many years Admiral Bradford has been desirous of assuming a sea command commensurate with his high rank. But during the administration of former Secretary of the Navy Long his services were as greatly needed at the Navy Department as they are at the present time, and the authorities would greatly dislike to lose him. Admiral Bradford has been mentioned as the possible next commander of the battleship Illinois, but the authorities as well as his friends sincerely hope that he will at least serve out his present tour as chief of the Bureau of Equipment.

Deputy Q.M. Gen. J. W. Pullman, U.S.A., in a communication to the Headquarters Department of the East, in reply to a question regarding the clothing allowance for privates of the Signal Corps, states that the Assistant Secretary of War, under date of Aug. 19, approves of the views of the Chief Signal Officer and Quartermaster General of the Army, as concurred in by the Judge Advocate General, that the clothing allowance of enlisted men of the Signal Corps shall be compared on the basis of mounted troops. In computing this clothing money allowance (as published in the Annual Price List) the men of the Signal Corps shall be computed on the basis value of the clothing furnished to the Cavalry arm of the Service.

First Lieut. Louis McL. Hamilton, 14th Inf., has been found guilty by a court martial of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and sentenced to dismissal from the Army. The recommendation of the court, together with the proceedings and findings, have been received by the War Department and are now before Judge Advocate General Davis for review. It seems that Lieutenant Hamilton was accused of having insulted an officer's wife. He was appointed a second Lieutenant in the Regular Army from New York Oct.

5, 1899, having previously served for three months in the 6th U.S. Volunteer Infantry.

Considerable interest is being taken in both the Army and Navy at this time in wireless telegraphy. Brigadier General Greeley, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has just returned to Washington from Berlin, where he attended the International Wireless Telegraphy Congress as the representative of the United States Army. Eight other nations were represented, each contributing experts from the Army, Navy and civil life. The Navy was represented by Comdr. F. M. Barber. The purpose of this international congress was to formulate international regulations for the control of wireless telegraphy.

The suggestion has been made from time to time that Co. R, of the 9th Infantry, which has been stationed in China since 1900 as Legation Guard, be withdrawn, but it may be stated most positively that such a proposition is not even under consideration by either the State or the War Department. Unless some unforeseen circumstance should arise this company will be kept at its present station for some time to come, there being no express wish on the part of its personnel to be given other duty.

The Military Information Bureau of the General Staff, which is now under the direction of Major William D. Beach, a General Staff officer, is doing excellent work in the preparation of publications of interest to the Army. The annual is now about ready for general distribution, and the Bureau is issuing a quarterly list showing the military literature of the war. It is believed that the placing of the Military Information Bureau directly under the General Staff will greatly aid to its efficiency. The scope of its work has been extended.

On account of numerous changes of station of troops in the Department of Dakota, which are not yet completed, leaving at Fort Snelling, where it was intended to hold the department athletic meet, only one of the two batteries of Field Artillery to be stationed there and none of the squadron of Cavalry from which it was intended to furnish horses for the mounted exercises, General Kobbé announces that it is not considered practicable to hold, this year, the Department Meet contemplated.

In 1901 there were 1,529 persons killed and 7,088 persons injured on the Russian railways. According to the mileage, there were on the State railways in European Russia 18.66 accidents to persons, on an average, per 700,000 miles, 17.10 accidents on the private railways, and 14.52 cases on the State railways in Russia. The total injured was about one-fifth of the number injured in the United States every year and the total number of accidents is in about the same proportion.

An examination will be held soon for applicants for admission to the Navy as assistant paymasters. There are at present six vacancies available in the Pay Corps, and on Jan. 1 there will be twenty more, created by operation of the provisions of the last Naval Appropriation act. There are several hundred applications on file in the Bureau of Navigation for these positions, and it will not, therefore, be at all difficult to fill them.

The Court of Inquiry, consisting of Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Capt. W. T. Swinburne and Comdr. J. B. Briggs, appointed to look into the injuries to the battleship Massachusetts, which were received off Bar Harbor, went into session at the Navy Yard, New York, Sept. 2. They took considerable testimony from the officers of the ship and then looked over the ship.

The War Department has received the proceedings of the court martial in the case of 1st Lieut. Hamilton Foley, 5th Cav., who was recently tried on the charge of violation of the 61st Article of War. Lieutenant Foley was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to dismissal from the Service. His case has not yet been acted upon by the War Department.

The Secretary of War has authorized the issue to the organized militia of each State, by the War Department, of extra arms and equipment to the extent of ten per cent. above the strength of the organization in the individual States. This extra issue is to meet any emergency which might arise.

Lieut. Col. James Parker, A.A.G., Chief of the Division of Militia of the War Department, has obtained authority from the Secretary of War to set aside out of the \$2,000,000 appropriation for the militia the sum of \$15,000 to furnish every company of militia with record books, such as morning books, sick books and purchasing blanks.

Lord Kitchener's recent orders with regard to the future treatment of war correspondents and the demand to be made for preliminary deposit to cover cost of rations and so forth have caused no little dissatisfaction to the British press.

Assistant Secretary of War Oliver has ordered the formulation of regulations governing the relations of the organized militia with the War Department. The opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army on the Militia act will be used as a basis for the regulations.

A summary of enlistments in the line of the Army during the month of July is as follows: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 1,304; enlistments in cities, 1,049; enlistments at military posts and surrounding towns and in the field, 225; total, 1,304.

Troops E, F, G and H, of the 6th U.S. Cavalry, now on duty in the Philippines, are scheduled to sail from Manila for San Francisco about Sept. 10.



## BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE OF OFFICERS.

Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General of the Army, has obtained the approval of the Secretary of War to a general order, the effect of which will be to increase traveling allowance for baggage of officers of all grades about threefold, and to give officers other and important favors in the matter of transporting their baggage and household effects at Government expense. The General Order will generally amend Army Regulations where they apply to the transportation of officers' baggage when officers change stations under orders. Paragraph 1242, of the Army Regulations, is so amended by the order that hereafter the baggage to be transported at public expense will be as follows: Major general, 10,500 pounds; brigadier general, 8,400 pounds; field officer, 7,200 pounds; captain, 6,000 pounds; first lieutenant, 5,100 pounds; second lieutenant and veterinarians, 4,500 pounds; non-commissioned staff officers, 1,500 pounds.

The order will provide that there will be no difference in the "home" and "foreign" change of station allowance for baggage. It is also provided that when an officer has an excess in weight of baggage to that allowed in the above table, he may turn over all of his baggage, including the excess, to the quartermaster at his station, who will be authorized to ship it to the officer's new station. This will not only relieve the officer of much trouble in attending to the shipping of his excess baggage, but will give him the benefit of the low freight rates given to the Government as well as of "car-load" rates. The officer will reimburse the Quartermaster's Department for the shipment of the excess baggage.

The new order will also provide that general officers of the Army on temporary duty, such as maneuvers, rifle contests, camps, etc., shall be allowed 1,500 pounds of baggage to be transported at public expense. Hitherto such officers when on such duty have not been given any baggage allowance. All other officers when on duty of this nature will have a baggage allowance of 1,000 pounds.

Under the new rule when an officer is detailed for duty abroad as a military attaché, or is assigned to a foreign station or in Alaska, and does not take with him baggage to the amount allowed for his rank, the Quartermaster's Department will transport the same or any part of it to the officer's home in this country or to any place he may desire to store it, and upon his return the Quartermaster's Department will ship such baggage at the public expense to his new station in this country.

It may be said that the entire credit for this order is due to General Humphrey, who took the matter up with Secretary Root several weeks ago, and only obtained his approval just before his departure for England. General Humphrey has so recently been in the field that he fully appreciates the hardships of officers when they change their stations, and has for some time seen that the baggage allowance was not nearly sufficient.

## FORT RILEY AND WEST POINT MANEUVERS.

The following troops are designated to participate in the maneuvers at Fort Riley:

One battalion of Engineers from Fort Leavenworth, the 1st and 2d Squadrons 4th Cavalry, 1st and 3d Squadrons 8th Cavalry, headquarters, band, and 1st and 3d Squadrons 10th Cavalry, and 6th, 7th, 19th, 20th, 25th, 28th and 20th Batteries of Field Artillery and all of 6th, 2d, 21st and 25th Infantry, headquarters and band and ten companies of the 22d Infantry and the headquarters and band and one battalion of the 12th Infantry, detachments of the Signal and Hospital Corps. From the Militia there will be one regiment from Arkansas, one battalion from Colorado, one regiment from Iowa, one regiment and one battalion from Kansas, and one regiment each from Missouri and Nebraska.

The following troops will take part in the maneuvers at West Point, Ky.: Two squadrons of the 7th Cavalry, six troops of the 8th Cavalry, the 14th and 21st Batteries of Field Artillery, headquarters and nine companies of the 1st Infantry, and four companies of the 20th Infantry. The Militia to take part will consist of three regiments and a battalion from Indiana, two regiments from Kentucky, three regiments and a battalion from Michigan, and one regiment from Wisconsin.

## WHEN DID THE SPANISH WAR END?

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling this week rendered a most important decision in the case of Edward A. Luckett, formerly a coal passer in the Navy who had applied for a deserter's release. Secretary Darling has held that for all purposes affecting the Navy the Spanish War ended on Dec. 10, 1898, the date of the signing of the treaty of peace. In reaching this conclusion Secretary Darling disagrees with the contention of the War Department that the Spanish War was not closed for administrative purposes until April 11, 1899, the date of the exchange of ratification of the treaty. The Secretary quotes from Wheaton's International Law, Vol. 2, Sec. 122: "Haver V. Yoker, 75 U.S. 32, and Winthrop's Military Law 1886, p. 959, to show the following:

"As respects property rights and the performance of undertakings between individuals the date of a treaty is the date of its final ratification; that so far as concerns the relations of the sovereigns concerned, it operates, when ratified, from the date of its signature. In this regard the exchange of ratification has a retroactive effect, confirming the treaty from its date. The war status will properly be held to end with the date of the treaty or other agreement for the cessation of hostilities. From the foregoing and other authorities consulted, it appears that for certain purposes, particularly those connected with the exercise of sovereign powers, a treaty takes effect from the date on which it is signed, as distinguished from the date of ratification. The statutes to be construed in this case are criminal—not civil—in character, and the construction of a criminal statute of limitations is plainly in principle to be liberal, because it is a provision in favor of the accused. "Applying this principle of construction to the case in hand, it appears clear that desertion occurring after the treaty of peace has been signed on the part of the governments concerned, cannot be treated as a desertion in time of war. In this connection the clauses of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain prescribing that upon the signature of the treaty all prisoners of war should be released, etc., the partial withdrawal of troops from hostile territory and the disbandment of a part of the Volunteer forces, all indicating the attitude of this country toward the question of

war status, have been taken into consideration. The bureau will accordingly treat Luckett's desertion of Dec. 25, 1898, as an offense committed in time of peace."

## OFFICERS ON DUTY AT OFFICE OF Q.M.G.

Quartermaster General, with rank of brigadier general, Washington, D.C.

Assistants to the Quartermaster General, with rank of lieutenant colonel.—Pond, George E., in charge of matters pertaining to finance, personnel, q.m. sergeants and civilian employes and contracts. Member of Efficiency and Equipment Board, Pullman, John F., in charge of wagon and pack transportation and regular supplies. Member of Efficiency Board and Equipment Board. Ruhlen, George, in charge of the construction and repair division. Member of Equipment Board.

Majors.—Hodgson, Frederick G., construction and repairs division, in connection with matters pertaining to water supply, sewerage, lighting, heating, etc., at military posts. Member of Equipment Board. On leave for six months from April 10, 1903. French, John T. jr., construction and repair division in connection with matters pertaining to purchase of land, perfecting land titles, construction of post, exchanges and annual post repairs. Member Equipment Board.

Captain.—Slavens, Thomas, H., the construction and repairs division, in connection with requisitions for supplies pertaining to water and sewerage systems, heating, plumbing, etc., and purchases of building materials for the Philippine Islands.

Majors.—Long, Oscar F., in charge of matters pertaining to the Army Transport Service, money accounts and property returns. Member of Equipment Board. Bellinger, John B., in charge of records, miscellaneous claims and accounts and national cemeteries. Member of Equipment Board. Aleshire, James B., in charge of matters pertaining to purchase and inspection of public animals for the Army. Member of Equipment Board. Littell, Isaac W., in charge of matters pertaining to clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc. Member of Equipment Board.

Captains.—Baker, Chauncey B., in charge of rail and water transportation. Member of Equipment Board. Butt, Archibald W., in charge general depot, Q.M.D.; also in charge of Q.M.'s establishment at St. Asaph, Va.

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila despatches state that the Court of Customs Appeals has found Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., quartermaster of the transport Seward, guilty of smuggling, except that he did not do it for personal gain. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500. Captain Chamberlin was charged with bringing to Manila unmanifested packages addressed to prominent Army officers and their families from Hong Kong while he was quartermaster of the transport.

The Philippine Commission has appropriated \$75,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the new educational law which stipulate that in the various provinces of the Philippines 100 of the best qualified public school students between the ages of 16 and 21 who obtain at least 75 per cent. on each subject in special annual examinations shall finish their education in the United States at institutions which are to be designated by the Governor.

The Army transport Thomas, which sailed from San Francisco September 1 for Manila, carried 307 Marines for the Philippines and Guam, twenty-five members of the 4th Cavalry and a few casuals. In addition to a large quantity of freight, the Thomas takes to the islands \$7,000,000 in treasure, of which \$2,000,000 is in new silver pesos and the remainder in Philippine silver certificates.

The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the charges of cruelty preferred against Capt. Robert L. Howze, 6th U.S. Cavalry and Major Porto Rico Regiment, by Major George K. Hunter, 15th U.S. Cavalry, completed the taking of testimony in Manila on September 2. Manila despatches state that counsel for Major Hunter asked the Court of Inquiry to put Major Howze on the stand, but the request was refused. The court will meet again later to consider the arguments in the case, after which the records will be sent to Washington.

Manila advices of September 2 state that a party of ladrones has assembled in Laguna, and has caused much annoyance to the peaceably disposed inhabitants by their depredations. The provincial constabulary are, according to reports, keeping in close touch with the marauders.

The Secretary of War has referred to the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands the case of the native Filipino, Dunpy, who was convicted of murder under the military government and sentenced to death. Dunpy escaped and was apprehended after the Philippines passed to civil control. His attorneys contend that the civil government cannot carry out the sentence of the military government. It is expected that the case ultimately will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Manila advices of Sept. 3 quote Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Division of the Philippines, as reporting that a legislative council has been successfully organized at Zamboanga, in the Moro province. General Wood adds that he has completed a tour of the Jolo archipelago. He found the situation somewhat shaky, but no serious trouble is threatened.

Cable despatches from Manila state that Gabriel Galza, the Spaniard who sued Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th U.S. Infantry, for 15,000 pesos damages for false imprisonment, recently intimated to Governor Taft that if Major Glenn would make a written statement that his imprisonment as an insurgent was due to a mistake he would withdraw his suit. Governor Taft called Major Glenn to Manila in the hope that the case might be settled out of court. Major Glenn, however, declined to make any such statement as was proposed, saying that it would partake of the nature of an apology for his action in regard to Galza, and furthermore he asserted that Galza's imprisonment was entirely justified.

The question of the selection of a design for the medal for the officers and men of the Army who served in the Spanish, Philippine and Chinese campaigns, is still before the War Department. Lieut. Col. James Parker, A.A.G., who has had the matter in charge, has received a large number of designs from artists of some renown, from officers of the Army, and from the U.S. mint. The entire matter is to be submitted to the General Staff.

## FORT SHERIDAN WEDDING.

One of the prettiest weddings in the history of Fort Sheridan, Ill., took place there on Aug. 26, when Miss Eleanor McCaskey, daughter of Col. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., and Mrs. McCaskey, was married to Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, Coast Art. The ceremony took place between two fine old trees, on the lawn, a bowered altar being arranged with regimental standards on each side. To the stone steps of Colonel McCaskey's residence a white canvas walk was stretched, with garlands of ferns looped at intervals with white hydrangeas and American flags. At the foot of the steps an arch of greenery and white blossoms were placed. The 20th Infantry orchestra played the wedding march. The Rt. Rev. Frank Millsbaugh, bishop of Kansas, read the always impressive Episcopal marriage service, and the bride was given away by her father. Later, in the McCaskey library, with a background of the Stars and Stripes, the bride and groom stood to receive congratulations. Col. and Mrs. McCaskey and their eldest daughter, Mrs. W. H. H. Chapman, welcomed the guests. Refreshments were served, and the bride cut the wedding cake and the bride's cake with the bridegroom's saber. Miss Cavanaugh, the maid of honor, carried off the ring in the bride's cake.

The gowns were charming, all made with deep-shirred flounces that gave harmony to the effect. The bride's gown was of meteor silk, with shirrings, chenille and chiffon trimmings. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, and the only ornament she wore was the groom's bridal gift—a splendid diamond sunburst. Miss Cavanaugh, maid of honor, wore a gown of silk batiste trimmed with medallions of lace, and carried a bouquet of La France roses. The bridesmaids' gowns were of Persian mull, with lace medallions, and they carried bouquets of brilliant red meteor roses, in honor of the Artillery. Maid of honor and bridesmaids wore short tulle veils. The mother of the bride was gowned in lavender, and the sister in cream white silk. The gifts of the groom to the bridesmaids were little gold cross-gun pins, to the little ones gold eagles, and to the ushers and best men scarf pins set with carbuncles, as a reminder of the Artillery red.

The best man was Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav.; maid of honor, Miss Marie Cavanaugh, daughter of Major Harry G. Cavanaugh, U.S.A., retired, of Germantown, Pa.; matron of honor, Mrs. W. H. H. Chapman, wife of Capt. W. H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf., sister of the bride; ushers, Mr. H. D. McCaskey, Manila, P.I.; Mr. C. S. McCaskey, Manila; Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf.; Lieut. W. V. Morris, 6th Cav.; Lieut. W. L. Reed, 1st Inf.; Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf.; bridesmaids, Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf.; Miss Mary Angell, Miss Ethel Goodman, daughter of Major T. C. Goodman, paymaster; Miss Janet Wood, daughter of Major W. G. Wood, 20th Inf.; flower girls, Helen and Frances Meacham, twin daughters of the late Dr. Franklin Meacham, and nieces of Capt. and Mrs. William P. Burnham, 20th Inf. Pillow boys, Henly and Billie Chapman, sons of Capt. W. H. H. Chapman, nephews of the bride. All the officers at the post and all the visiting officers there for the rifle shoot were present, with the ladies of their families. Among other prominent guests were: Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.; Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., retired, and wife; Mrs. Ralph Isham, of Chicago, daughter of Major Gen. E. S. Otis, U.S.A. Captain and Mrs. Conklin will spend their honeymoon in the Yellowstone Park, and from there go to Presidio, San Francisco, where the Captain is stationed. The bride's going-away gown is particularly pretty—a pongee, embroidered in blue, with the fashionable long coat and round walking skirt.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

On Saturday evening, Aug. 22, in Berkeley, Cal., Lieut. William B. Graham, 20th Inf., was married to Miss Pearl Cartwright, in the Congregational church, the Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Bade, of the Pacific Theological Seminary, performing the ceremony. Miss Blanche Cartwright, a sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid, and Lieut. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf., best man. After the ceremony supper was served by the bride's mother in her beautiful home, 2214 Channing Way, Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. Hector Coffin, of Knoxville, Tenn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Rosa, to Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th U.S. Cavalry. The wedding will take place early in November.

Col. and Mrs. H. S. Kilbourne announce the engagement of their daughter, Clara Guion, to Capt. T. L. Leeds, 6th Punjab Infantry, now stationed at Kohat, India. The wedding will take place in the spring. Mrs. Kilbourne, with two of her daughters and her youngest son, is living at "The Douglas," 357 West 115th street, New York city.

Mr. Joseph Pear announces the marriage of his daughter, Margaret, to Lieut. Arthur F. Ahrends, 20th Inf., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1903.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Green, daughter of Mr. David Ely Green, of Llewellyn Park, Orange, N.J., to Lieut. Harold E. Clearman, Philippine Scouts, U.S.A.

The engagement is announced of Miss Beulah M. Boss, of New London, Conn., to Capt. James Robb Church, assistant surgeon, U.S.A.

Mrs. Ambrose C. Pike, Glens Falls, N.Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Georgine, to Lieut. Malcolm Peters Andrus, Art. Corps, son of Col. E. Van Arsdale Andrus, U.S.A., retired.

Miss Margaret Claire Hamilton, daughter of Major W. R. Hamilton, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Edwin Irving Pratt, of Janesville, were married in St. Paul's chapel, New London, Conn., Aug. 19, by the Rev. A. L. Bumpus. The chapel was adorned with wild flowers and trailing vines, with marguerite predominating. The bride wore an exquisite gown of white lace over chiffon and silk and a tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of marguerites. Miss Grace Hamilton, sister of the bride, was attired in white silk mull and wore a picture hat. She carried pink roses. Galbraith Miller acted as best man, and the ushers were Frederick Holbrook, of Chicago, and Claude S. Beebe. "Hearts and Flowers" was played during the ceremony and the Mendelssohn march was played as a recessional. Following the ceremony a reception to about fifty persons was held at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. C. S. Hamilton, 738 Marshall street. The front parlor was decorated in green and white. The mantel was covered with trailing vines, with white flowers interspersed. In the back parlor great masses of golden rod were used to give the room a yellow effect. The assisting party at the reception included Mmes. W. R. Hamilton, of New York; L. H. Ham-



ilton, A. P. Hamilton, D. H. Johnson, S. C. McCord, Dewitt Davis, James Morss, and the Misses Nettie Crossman, Caroline Bowe, Carolyn Whittemore, Louise Darby, of Chicago; Annette Noman, Leeta Sherman, Elizabeth Morse, and Laura Clarke, of Des Moines. Miss Hamilton is not only the daughter of Major W. R. Hamilton, Art. Corps, Class of 1876, but the granddaughter of the late Major Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, Class of 1843. She also has two brothers in the Army—Lieut. Paul Stanley Bond, Engr. Corps, stationed at Washington Barracks and of the Class of 1900, and Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Liscum, Alaska. She has many relatives and friends in the Army.

Mr. George Robinson Wadleigh, son of Rear Admiral G. H. Wadleigh, U.S.N., and Miss Ellen Walker Fleming were married at Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 25, by the Rev. Holly Wells.

Miss Ada Pauline Mayer was married to Dr. Edward Gove Randall at Grace church, Waterville, N.Y., on the evening of Sept. 2. The bride is a daughter of William G. Mayer, a Naval Academy graduate of the Class of 1870, and who held a lieutenant's commission during the Spanish War, serving as navigator of the U.S.S. Siren.

Miss Eugenia Craven, daughter of the late Lieut. Comdr. Henry S. Craven, U.S.N., and granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas Tingey Craven, U.S.N., was married on Aug. 17 at Yonkers, N.Y., at the residence of her mother, to Prescott Hilton Coolidge, of New York city.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

The death in hospital at Manila, P.I., Aug. 29, is announced of Col. Richard I. Eskridge, U.S.A., retired. His first military service was as a musician in the 2d Iowa Volunteers, Sept. 10, 1861. He subsequently served as a private and sergeant in the 2d Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and was honorably mustered out as a captain of the 14th Missouri Cavalry, Nov. 17, 1865. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Regular Army Feb. 23, 1866, and was assigned to the 14th Inf. He reached the grade of colonel Feb. 2, 1901, and was retired in July of the same year for disability in the line of duty. For conspicuous gallantry in charging a large band of Indians strongly fortified in the Infernal Canyon, Pitt River, Cal., Sept. 26, 1867, he received the brevet of captain.

Charles E. Harris, a captain in the transport service of the United States Army, died in the Philippines Sept. 1, of fever. He began life as a newspaper man, but, being of an adventurous disposition, he went into the secret service of China. When the war with Spain broke out he enlisted on the Raleigh and went through the battle of Manila as an ordinary seaman. His home was in Newport, R.I.

Brevet Brig. Gen. William H. Penrose, U.S.A., retired, died of typhoid fever at his home in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 29. General Penrose was commissioned from Michigan as second lieutenant in the Regular Army in 1861, and was appointed colonel of the 15th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry in 1863, and a brigadier general of the Volunteers, June 27, 1865. He was retired as colonel of the 16th Regiment in 1886. He held six brevets for gallant and meritorious services in battles of Mary's Heights, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Wilderness, Va.; Cedar Neck, Va., during the war, and at Middletown, Va. The brevets respectively were captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, brigadier general, U.S.A., brigadier general, U.S.V.

Col. Hugh A. Theaker, brevet captain, U.S.A., retired, died at Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 28, of malarial fever. He had been spending the summer at Edison Beach with his wife and two daughters. Colonel Theaker is a veteran of the Civil War, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., he received the brevet of captain. He was appointed to the Army as a first lieutenant from Ohio May 14, 1861, and served all through the war. He became colonel, and was assigned to the 16th Infantry March 10, 1896, and was retired Aug. 11, 1898.

Edmund S. Mallory, father of Lieut. Charles K. Mallory, U.S.N., retired, died at Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1903.

Charles G. Almy, a son of the late Rear Admiral J. J. Almy, U.S.N., and a brother of Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 1. Mr. Almy was a prominent society man, and a member of the Metropolitan Club and of the Loyal Legion. His mother, two sisters, Miss Sarah Almy and Mrs. J. T. Haines, and his brother, Lieutenant Commander Almy, survive him.

Major Alfred F. Manning, a veteran of the Civil War, and for many years an employee of the Treasury and War Departments, died Sept. 1 at his home in Washington in the 65th year of his age.

The death of Emily, the two-year-old daughter of Captain Sievert, 9th Cavalry, which occurred at the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel on the 13th of August, was peculiarly distressing. Captain Sievert was dangerously ill at the lake until the day before his daughter's death. Mrs. Sievert arrived at the Hot Springs a week before with her two children and maid. A day later the youngest child was taken ill. She was tenderly nursed both by day and night by Mrs. Seabee-Smith, of Fort Yellowstone, whose ready sympathy and helpful hand are always ready to care for those in trouble. At the burial of the child, there being no chapel to conduct the funeral services in, Mrs. Smith offered her house to the bereaved parents. Her little parlor, with the bright sunshine pouring through the open windows, was a sunny bower of flowers. Where the little white casket lay the walls were covered with white pansies, hundreds of them having been pinned, one by one to the draperies covering the walls. There being no clergyman in the Park or fort, Mr. Byjensen, of the Hot Springs, read the services and assisted in the singing of "Nearer My God to Thee" and other hymns. The service was most impressive and not only Captain and Mrs. Sievert, but all others appreciated the fact that a happy home had been turned into a house of mourning—and for those who were strangers in a strange land.

The bureau chiefs of the Navy Department are now busy preparing their estimates for the Secretary of the Navy for the work under their respective bureaus for the next fiscal year. Although Secretary Moody will not return to the Navy Department until after Sept. 15, he has given directions that all of the estimates be ready before that time, so that they may receive his immediate attention upon his return.

#### PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 26.

Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., arrived at Seattle Aug. 29 on his return from an inspection of the forts of Alaska.

Brig. Gen. Charles C. Hood, U.S.A., retired, celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of his birth with his family at Woodstock, Conn., on the 28th of August.

Mrs. Martin and her son, Hughes, will sail for Manila on the Thomas, Sept. 1, from San Francisco. After a short visit in Manila they will proceed to Calbayog, Samar, to join Captain Martin.

Mrs. Stanton, widow of the late Gen. T. S. Stanton, is making her home in Omaha. One of her daughters, Mrs. Kennedy, resides in that city, while the other daughter, Mrs. Kalk, lives in Washington.

Major W. H. Bean, Chief Commissary, Department of the Missouri, and Mrs. Bean have been enjoying a tour through Yellowstone Park. During his absence Capt. Frank A. Cook has acted as chief commissary.

Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, U.S.M.C., retired, who was so dangerously ill three years ago while on duty at headquarters, has recently been seriously sick at his home in Frederick, Md., with a return of the same trouble, acute congestion of the kidneys.

Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, A.C., who has been recruiting officer at Omaha, is about to leave for Fortress Monroe, where he is to spend a year. The Lieutenant and Mrs. Kerfoot have made many warm friends in Omaha, who will part from them with deep regret.

The Navy Department has received information of the sudden illness of Lieut. Comdr. Geo. M. Stoney, U.S.N., the officer in charge of ships at the Naval Academy. His trouble has been diagnosed as an affection of the heart and confines him to his quarters on board the U.S.R.S. Santee.

Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Capt. French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., has made many warm admirers during her stay at Newport this summer. Her efforts in the direction of amusements for the children have been most markedly successful, as Mrs. Chadwick possesses all the real requisites for an entertainer in a high degree.

Within a few weeks two officers of the 22d Infantry, at Fort Crook, will cease to be bachelors. Capt. David L. Stone will marry one of Omaha's most charming daughters, Miss Hoagland, a sweet singer of fine reputation, and Lieut. J. R. R. Hannay, soon to be a captain, will marry Miss Elizabeth Young, daughter of the Lieutenant General.

The passenger list of the Solace, on her last voyage out from San Francisco, contained the names of Mrs. Henry Soule, wife of Ensign Henry Soule, U.S.N., now serving in the Asiatic Fleet, and Mrs. Rixey, wife of Lieut. Presley M. Rixey, jr., U.S.M.C. Letters were received from these ladies, during a brief stay at Honolulu, give quite an entertaining account of their observations of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Mrs. Soule was formerly Miss Jessie Dean, of Washington.

Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st U.S. Inf., in addition to fulfilling his duties as post and constructing quartermaster and commissary, has recently been commanding officer at Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, during a fortnight's absence on detached service of Major John S. Parke and Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey. The construction work of erecting new buildings and making other improvements at Fort Lincoln involves an expenditure of about \$150,000, and when completed next year will largely aid to the improvement of the post.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who was booked to sail from England for Boston on the Mayflower September 23, has been forced to give up his projected visit. The alteration in his plans was necessitated by the postponement of the British army maneuvers until the middle of September, because of the bad weather, which has retarded the harvesting of the crops, and the situation in Somaliland, the War Office not wanting Lord Roberts to be absent while the new East African campaign is in preparation.

Surgeon General O'Reilly, of the Army, and W. B. Jansen, assistant to President Ripley, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, have returned from a tour of inspection of the Army sanitarium at Fort Bayard. Mr. Jansen said that the Montezuma Hotel at Las Vegas Hot Springs, N.M., owned by the railroad company, had been closed for lack of patronage, and may be turned over to the United States Government for sanitarium purposes. It is understood that the Surgeon General favors the plan.

President Palma of Cuba has issued an official order naming Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, U.S.A., as instructor of the Cuban Artillery. The Havana Post says: "Captain Aultman has entered upon his new work and finds in the Service many of those with whom he was associated when he was here on duty at Cabañas before. The order announcing Captain Aultman's appointment has just been made in the Official Gazette and many of his friends are congratulating him upon the announcement."

The annual summer reunion of the 32d Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, was held at the Point of Pines, Revere Beach, on Aug. 27. Dinner was served at 12:30, after which the president of the association, Major L. B. Whiton, called the comrades together for business. The vote which was passed at the last meeting, in December last, to hold but one reunion each year, was rescinded, and it was voted to hold both a summer and a winter reunion each year. Patriotic speeches were made by General Stephenson, Lieutenant Hoyt, Major Bancroft, Sergeant Quinn, Corporal Andrews and Private Dexter. The secretary read a very interesting letter from Miss Marion T. Hosmer, who is a daughter of a soldier in Co. F, 32d Regiment.

The Halifax, N.S., Daily Echo says: "In the handsome lobby of the new and finely appointed King Edward Hotel we noted an attractive party of Americans who are thoroughly enjoying an extended trip through the historic and beautiful 'Land of Evangeline,' the many attractions of our hospitable city and surrounding country. The party referred to are Col. W. P. Vose, U.S.A., who has had distinguished service in two wars; Mrs. W. P. Vose, Miss Isabelle Earle, Miss Rose Earle, the charming daughter of Dr. Earle, of Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Peter Parker and Mrs. Parker, of Framingham, Mass. (Mr. Parker, only son of Dr. Peter Parker, former American Ambassador to China, is a most attractive man, a graduate of Yale and at one time a resident of the United States capital city), and Mr. Robert Emory Vose, son of Col. and Mrs. Vose. Mr. Vose, who is a recent graduate of Cornell, is taking a vacation before reporting for duty in the U.S.M.E. Works."

Gen. Frank G. Smith, U.S.A., is enjoying a trip to Rangeley Lake, Me.

Col. Daingerfield Parker, U.S.A., retired, is at the Mendota, Washington.

Lieut. Commander W. N. Little, U.S.N., is spending a leave at Culvers Lake, N.J.

Major J. B. Aleshire, Q.M., has taken a house at 1746 Q street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Capt. Casper F. Goodrich, U.S.N., and family have left League Island for Portsmouth, N.H.

Gen. Charles L. Cooper, U.S.A., should be addressed to King River P.O., via Sanger, Cal.

Capt. W. R. Graham, Paymaster, U.S.A., stationed at Kansas City, spent several days in Omaha last week.

Gen. S. M. Whitside, U.S.A., has left White Sulphur Springs, Va., for his place at Bethesda, Md., with his family.

Capt. W. E. Cole, Art. Corps, has returned to Fort Barrancas, Fla., after a month's leave spent in Pittsfield, Mass.

Mrs. Ernest Betts, of Milwaukee, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Major and Mrs. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., of Omaha.

Capt. William B. Swift, U.S.N., has been at Richfield Springs, Va., on a short visit to his family, where they have been occupying a cottage for the season.

Mrs. Keefer, wife of Dr. Keefer, U.S.A., has returned to Philadelphia from a visit to Mrs. Neville, wife of Captain Neville, U.S.M.C., at her country home near Washington.

The wife and infant son of Lieut. Harry F. Dalton, 6th Inf., have returned to Fort Leavenworth after an extended visit to the parents of both Lieut. and Mrs. Dalton at Salem, Mass.

Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General U.S.A., and Mrs. and the Misses Humphrey will go on from Washington to New York to attend the wedding of Capt. C. F. Humphrey, jr., which takes place on Sept. 16.

Capt. G. W. Baird, U.S.N., superintendent of the State, War and Navy Departments, has been assigned to additional duty with the Naval Examining Board at Washington, his branch of the examinations being the engineering portions.

The Countess von Waldersee, wife of the ranking officer of the German Army, who visited this country with her sister, the Baroness de Waechter, to attend upon their sick brother, Mr. David Bradley Lee, did not reach this country until the day after the death of Mr. Lee.

Lieutenant Commander J. B. Blish, U.S.N., has been detached from the Alert on account of sickness, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, for treatment. Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Stafford, from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., will relieve him of his duties on the Alert.

Lieut. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., having passed the requisite examinations successfully, has received his commission as first lieutenant and has been ordered to report for duty on the Asiatic Station on arrival at Manila. Lieutenant Turner will be accompanied by his friend, Lieut. R. M. Cutts, U.S.M.C.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, the new Assistant Secretary of War, took the oath of office at the War Department Aug. 29. Col. William Cary Sanger, the retiring Assistant Secretary, was present, and after he had been succeeded by Gen. Oliver they held a reception to the officers of the Army on duty in Washington.

Secretary of the Navy W. H. Moody has been spending an enjoyable outing in Massachusetts, and among other attentions bestowed upon the genial Secretary was a trip from Manchester to the golf club as the guest of Mr. Denegre of New Orleans, whose motor car was placed at the disposition of the Secretary.

Much concern is being expressed by the friends of Comdr. E. M. Hughes, U.S.N., on account of his detachment from service on the Asiatic Station and his transfer to the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan. No particulars have been received as to the nature of his illness, and it is hoped nothing serious is the matter with him.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., retired, has been paying an extended visit to his friend, Major Henry G. Door, at Camp Sorghum, Lake Massawepie, N.Y. Admiral Walker views with much natural interest the varying phases of the Panama Canal situation, but does not express himself with much clearness as to his views in the matter.

Comdr. Thos. H. Stevens, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the U.S. Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., has been detached from that duty and granted a month's leave with permission to leave the country. Commander Stevens is a son of the late Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, U.S.N., well known for his gallantry under fire and for the skill he displayed at the battle of Mobile Bay in August, 1864.

Capt. Geo. C. Reiter, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty as a member of the U.S. Lighthouse Board with headquarters in the Treasury Department, Washington. Capt. Reiter has for some time been in charge of the naval recruiting rendezvous, New York city, and this detail to Washington is understood to be in accordance with his wishes in the matter. He is desirous of spending the coming winter in Washington.

Oberlin M. Carter, ex-captain of engineers, U.S.A., will on Nov. 28 next be released from the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., after an actual service of three years and seven months. He went to the penitentiary in April, 1900. One of the first matters to receive his attention after he is released from prison will be the suit pending in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, wherein \$723,000 is at stake. Property consisting of stocks, bonds and cash, formerly held by Carter, is in escrow and a suit is pending to determine whether Carter or the Government is entitled to it.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General, this week received a letter from Major Gen. Ian Hamilton, of the British Army, in which General Hamilton stated that he expected to come to the United States during the latter part of September. While here he will visit West Point, Washington and many of the historical battlefields of the Civil War. In Washington he will be the guest of Major Gen. and Mrs. Corbin. General Hamilton was Chief of Staff to Lord Kitchener, had a distinguished military career in South Africa and would like to meet some of the old comrades who served with him through the Boer War. He expects to arrive in New York on Sept. 19, and intends leaving at once to spend a day at Montreal. After that he will visit Lord Minto and then Kingston College and Niagara Falls, and back to New York, en route for Washington.



Lieut. O. R. Booth, 11th U.S. Inf., is at Brimfield, Mass.

Major C. H. Ingalls, U.S.A., is at North Cambridge, Mass.

Major John Biddle, U.S.A., has returned to Washington from Portland, Me.

Lieut. H. S. Miller, U.S.A., from Cuba, should now be addressed at Fort Schuyler, N.Y.

A daughter was born to the wife of Major William Paulding, 18th U.S. Inf., at Middletown, Conn., Sept. 1. Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived in New York city Sept. 2 from San Francisco, where he had been to attend the G.A.R. encampment.

Lieut. S. V. McClure, U.S.A., has left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Bayard, N.M., to enter the General Hospital there for treatment.

Major Bellinger, U.S.A., has taken a house in what has been called "Army Row" on S street, N.W., between 19th and 20th streets, Washington.

First Lieut. George W. Jean, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.A., from San Francisco, has been taken to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Col. Charles J. Crane, 8th U.S. Inf., has been assigned to command the District of Porto Rico, and the Provisional Regiment thereat, relieving Col. J. A. Buchanan, 24th Inf.

Mrs. Richard Hooker, wife of Capt. R. C. Hooker, U.S.M.C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Leonard Wood, at the cottage of the latter at Narragansett Pier. Mrs. Hooker, previous to her marriage, was Miss Condit-Smith.

Mrs. and Miss Almy, widow and daughter of the late Admiral J. J. Almy, U.S.N., left Narragansett Pier, R.I., on Monday, Aug. 31, for Washington, on account of the illness of Mr. Charles G. Almy, who died suddenly before they reached Washington.

Doctor Charles L. Foster, recently appointed assistant surgeon in the Army, was, on Sept. 2 at his quarters at Fort Myer, presented as a token of their esteem with a handsome sword and belt by his late associates in the office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army.

Capt. J. T. Myers, U.S.M.C., on duty on the U.S.S. Brooklyn, according to advices received at Washington, D.C., was accidentally shot in the leg recently by a bullet from the gunboat Machias while engaged in target practice off the southern coast of France. It is said the wound is not dangerous.

The President this week accepted the resignation of his commission as an officer in the Army of 2d Lieut. Ralph A. Lynch, 16th Inf., "for the good of the Service." Lieutenant Lynch was seriously involved in debt to civilians, and it was deemed best to accept his resignation rather than subject him to court martial.

Among the officers affected by the recent decision of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the matter of staff assignments in the naval service is Lieut. Comdr. Stacy Potts, U.S.N., who has been designated as engineer of the fleet and as such will receive the pay of that position, viz., \$4,400 per annum, in common with all officers who have been assigned to staff duty.

The following candidates have been designated for examination for admission to the Military Academy: Roy A. Hill, Lawrence, Kans.; James Lindsey, Alt., Oswatimie, Kans.; R. C. Rodgers, Washington, Pa.; L. B. Pride, Morganfield, Ky.; W. L. Royster, Alt., Smiths Mills, Ky.; J. G. Kemp, Alt., Wakefield, N.C.; E. P. Rector, Alt., Seven Mile Ford, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., who has been attached to the Torpedo Station for a number of years in the past, has reported for duty as executive officer of the Training Station, relieving Lieut. Comdr. York Noel, U.S.N., who, in leaving, takes the best wishes of the officers, enlisted men and apprentices at the station, and from a host of people in Newport. (Newport Herald, Sept. 2).

The annual reunion of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines was held at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 1, and the following officers were elected: President, Gen. Charles King, Wisconsin; first vice president, Col. J. W. Pope, Colorado; secretary, A. E. Fouts, Missouri; treasurer, J. T. White, Illinois; chaplain, Capt. James M. Mailey, Nebraska. Aside from the election the feature of the day was a parade. Gen. Irving Hale, U.S.V., who served in the Philippines during the recent rebellion, the retiring president of the order, spoke at a camp fire at the People's church, which closed the reunion, saying in part: "The society is rapidly growing in individual membership and, more important, in the organization of numerous local camps. It is founded on a just war, humanely waged, with honest administration and a glorious result to all concerned, in the most unique experience in the history of the nation. Service in war is but a duty, involving no greater courage than many of the deeds of peace. For every hero in war there are a hundred in civil life. Every man with the right stuff in him should be stronger, kinder and better for having served his country as a soldier under the flag."

#### PROMOTION OF ENLISTED MEN.

Embassy of the United States, Paris, Aug. 20, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you permit me to reply to a letter published in your issue of July 25, in which a writer signing himself "Ranker", takes me to task for a report recently published over my signature. The writer of this anonymous letter is wholly justified in expressing his opinion and in asking older officers to give theirs upon the question I have raised, but it is usually recognized amongst gentlemen as being unfair to select certain sentences from a man's writing and patch them together in such a way as to give the reader a false impression of the original meaning—an impression which he would not get from reading the original document. As "Ranker" has done this, and perhaps thereby misled many men in the Army whose opinion I greatly value, I hope you will print the following complete paragraphs which contain the sentences which "Ranker" has put together.

T. BENTLEY MOTT.

We are very willing to publish the paragraphs referred to by Captain Mott which follow here:

"Such ideas expressed in regard to the French Army cannot fail to draw attention to our own case and lead us to ask ourselves, what object is sought in permitting American enlisted men to aspire to commissions; is that object achieved by the present law; is the efficiency of the Army promoted by the present system; would it be better promoted by some other.

"The object sought in permitting our enlisted

men to aspire to commissions is invariably stated to be 'to attract to the service a superior class of recruits.' This object is not attained. Certainly only a very small per cent. of the men who enlist do so with the hope of getting a commission, and experience does not indicate that even these few are really desirable recruits. They enlist 'for a commission' and for little else; if they do not get it in three years they leave the Service. From the start they are generally above the routine work of privates. They ask for and frequently receive special privileges to enable them to pursue their studies and thus beget distinctions among the young soldiers of a command based in no way upon services rendered. After serving a few years and becoming useful soldiers, if they do not get their commission they take their discharge, and so in no case does the Army get the benefit of this superior material for more than three years.

"The object sought by the law is not to provide lieutenants for the Army, since all agree that a better article is turned out by West Point and can be produced in ample number to supply all needs; what is sought is to improve the quality of the raw enlisted material. This desire is not realized. Abolish the present provision for promotion from the ranks and the same class of men would continue to enlist.

"The present system does not promote the efficiency of the Army because it feeds the list of second lieutenants from an acknowledged inferior source while not rewarding tried and faithful service. It is nowhere pretended that the general run of officers received from the ranks equals in present or probable future value those received from West Point, but this defect would be cheerfully accepted if it were a partial evil made necessary by the determination to reward long and honorable service, the determination that even at some cost the Army must be kept supplied with experienced and able non-commissioned officers. But the present system accomplishes exactly the reverse; the very law makes it impossible for the man of fifteen or twenty years' service to be commissioned, and in practice this highest reward in the Army's gift is reserved by the conditions imposed to those who, with few exceptions, have had no chance to earn the honor.

"It seems incontestable, then, that the present method of promoting from the ranks brings in an inferior lot of lieutenants, does not encourage long service, does not beget a class of splendid old non-commissioned officers, and does not induce to any useful extent superior men to enlist. Nobody profits by it and the Army suffers from it.

"What solution can be suggested? There are only two: abolish all promotions from the ranks, leaving the reward of enlisted men in the President's hands under his power to appoint second lieutenants to the Army; make West Point practically the sole source for the supply of officers in peace. This is not a good solution, and would probably never be enacted into law.

"The other solution would be to amend the law governing promotion from the ranks so that commissions shall be held out as a reward for long, honorable and able service in those ranks. To this end, no man should be eligible who had not served ten years, unless he be signalized by some unusual act of courage or extraordinary service. Length and value of service, fitness for command, ability as a soldier, moral character and habits, should determine the non-commissioned officer's claims to promotion and the mental examination should be limited to the simple elements of a fair education.

"Turning now to the United States we find an army of professionals, well paid and fed, but where the old non-commissioned officer, the traditional outgrowth of this system, is more scarce than in England or Germany or maybe even France. Unfortunately with each year he gets scarcer. There must be a defect in husbandry when a tree does not bear its accustomed fruit and in this case we have not far to look for it. We do not offer inducements sufficient to keep the man we want, the first rate American, fifteen years with the colors; on the other hand the wide field of opportunity in our country makes some tangible inducement much more necessary than in Europe. The man has good pay and good food, but a true American is not satisfied with this, he wants hope, he needs the stimulant of possible advancement.

"This, with less jar to our nerves than is possible in any other country, we can give him, in fact we do give it him yet only in principle; we hold out advancement, but it is to the wrong man; we offer to the old non-commissioned officer the theory of promotion from the ranks and debar him from the fact; we promote the corporal of two years' service and leave the sergeant who counts fifteen to content himself with the thought that enlisted men can rise to be officers. Precious little good it does him and small reason it is for him to remain."

#### GENERAL SUMNER'S SERVICE.

The Omaha World-Herald gives some reminiscences of

Major J. A. Watrous, Pay Dept., stationed at Omaha:

"I see that Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, the new commander of the department of the Missouri, has arrived in this country from his long tour of service abroad."

Major Watrous is quoted as saying: "He has served in the Army continuously over forty-two years, having begun, from civil life, as a second lieutenant of the 5th Cavalry, in June, 1861. The following year, in August, he was made a captain of Volunteers and assigned to duty on the staff of Major Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, his father.

"I saw the handsome young officer when his father commanded the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, while the Army was in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va. He was a mere boy then, certainly under twenty. Another son, Edwin V., Jr., was a major in his father's staff the next year.

"The end of the Civil War found Edwin V., Jr., a brevet brigadier general though only a captain in the 1st Cavalry.

"In the Spanish-American War he served as a brigadier general of Volunteers, and in March, 1899, was retired as a brigadier general of Regulars. His brother, the new department commander, served in the Spanish-American War, first as a brigadier and then as a major general of Volunteers. He was colonel of the 6th Cavalry and on duty in London when that famous old regiment, under General Chaffee, went to China, in 1900. I was on the transport Grant that took General Chaffee and the 6th Cavalry to China, and shall not soon forget the affection the famous major general manifested toward his old regiment.

"Chaffee had served as a private, sergeant, first sergeant, second and first lieutenant and as captain in the 6th Cavalry from 1861 until 1888, when he was made a major and went to the 9th Cavalry. And the regiment

was as proud of its former private as the major general was of the command in which he began his soldier career in 1861.

"While the Grant was coaling at Nagasaki, Japan, a cablegram was received announcing his promotion to major general of Volunteers, the second appointment of the kind he had received since the spring of 1898.

"Very soon the 6th Cavalry band was giving him a serenade, while a thousand hats were lifted and a thousand throats sent forth, from a thousand warm hearts, a cheer that had no feature of a primed up affair. I guess heartier or more genuine cheers were never given.

"The moment Colonel Sumner heard that his regiment was going to China he asked to be relieved from his pleasant duty in London and hastened to his command. In February, 1901, he was made a brigadier general of Regulars. When General Kobbé was relieved from duty as commander of the department of Mindanao and Jolo, late that year, General Sumner was his successor.

"It was under his direction that the work of subduing the Moros was done. A few weeks ago he reached the rank of major general, next to the highest rung in the American military ladder, as at present constructed. When he comes to the department I shall think of the boy captain of 1862 when I look at the distinguished veteran major general."

#### COL. HUGH A. THEAKER.

Another Civil War veteran has answered the roll call beyond the river. On the 28th of August Colonel Theaker died at Port Huron, Mich., where he was summing with his family. He was a native of Ohio and entered the military service from that State as a first lieutenant in the 16th Infantry, May 14, 1861. He was promoted captain in 1864. During the Civil War he served in the Regular Brigade in Kentucky and Tennessee, and at the close of the war was commissioner of registration in Mississippi. He was commissioned major of the 15th Infantry in 1886, lieutenant colonel of the 14th Infantry in 1891, colonel of the 16th Infantry in 1896 and was retired upon his own application in 1898. But there is much more to be said of Colonel Theaker's service than this cold chronological statement. He was one of the officers always to be found on the firing line, and always on call for active service. Fancy duty formed no part of his work. He did effective service in the Couer d'Alene strikes and Seattle riots. He was one of the best tactical officers of the Army. His faculty for drill and instruction was remarkable. He was a zealous, intelligent and patriotic officer, and a devoted husband and father. He leaves a widow and two daughters to mourn his loss, and all his old associates respect his memory, for he lived upon the level and parted on the square.

T. M. ANDERSON.

"Work and Play of the Military Attachés" is the title of an interesting illustrated article by Capt. T. Bentley Mott, Military Attaché to the American Embassy at Paris, which appears in Scribner's Magazine for September. An account is given of incidents at the Military Maneuvers in France. Speaking of General Brugere, who had charge of the maneuvers, Captain Mott says: "General Brugere's recollections of his recent visit to America procured me the pleasure of many a chat with him in the pauses of the maneuvers last autumn, and he seemed always glad to revert to the two things which most pleased and impressed him in all that he found on the other side of the Atlantic: the American woman and Colonel Roosevelt." Of Lieutenant General Wonslarski of the Russian army, Captain Mott says: "When he came to me and heard the words, 'United States,' he said in perfect English, 'Ah! so you are in the American Army. You ought to be able, then, to tell me something of my old friend, Lieutenant Greene.' I replied that I had recently had the pleasure of serving on his staff. 'His staff, the devil! What is he doing with a staff?' asked the bluff general. 'Like yourself, sir,' I ventured, 'he has not stood still.' 'Well, you tell him that I want him to send me his photograph. He wrote the best book of any of them about our war, and I think I have read about all,' and then he moved on to say something in Roumanian to Captain Miclesco. A month later I received from Warsaw a photograph inscribed to Gen. Francis V. Greene and another for myself."

S.O. SEPT. 3, W.D.

The resignation of Cadet Arthur H. Bradley, 2d Class, Military Academy, has been accepted and also that of Cadet Brainerd J. Dudley, of the 4th Class.

Cadet Scott D. Breckinridge, third class, U.S.M.A., having been reported deficient in his studies, is discharged.

Major Hunter Liggett, 21st Inf., is detailed for service in Adjutant General's Department, and will proceed to Chicago, for duty at Department of Lakes Headquarters.

G.O. 3, AUG. 18, 1903, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Par. II, G.O. 80, Dec. 1, 1902, H.Q.A., A.G.O., publishing the names of certain posts which have been designated as "Saluting stations," to return the salutes of foreign vessels of war visiting the port in which such post is situated, having from time to time been amended, is republished with the amendments and brought up to date, as follows:

Division of the Philippines.—Fort Santiago, Manila, Philippine Islands.

Department of California.—Alcatraz Island, Cal. Honolulu, Hawaii. Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

Department of the Columbia.—Fort Flagler, Washington. Fort Stevens, Oregon.

Department of the East.—Cubana, Havana, Cuba. Fort Preble, Me. Fort Adams, R.I. Fort St. Philip, La. Fort Barrancas, Fla. Fort Warren, Mass. Fort Columbus, N.Y. Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. Fort Constitution, N.H. Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba. Fort McHenry, Md. San Cristobal Battery, San Juan, Porto Rico. Fort Monroe, Va. Washington Barracks, D.C. Fort Mott, N.J.

By order of the Secretary of War:

S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

Official: W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

#### CIRCULAR 3, AUG. 27, 1903, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury as to what period the organized militia is entitled to pay, subsistence and transportation, under Sections 14 and 15 of the Militia act. He holds that they are so entitled for the entire period from the time when the organized militia shall start from their home rendezvous to the time of their return to the same.

#### CIRCULAR 4, SEPT. 3, 1903, WAR DEPT.

Publishes information regarding the medical equipment for the organized militia, and calls attention to the fact that the supply table of the Medical Department of the Army should be followed in making requisitions.



## THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.  
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.  
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 4, AUG. 22, 1903, WAR DEPT.  
I. The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:  
250a. Boat flags and pennants for the use of officers of the Army when making official visits to Navy vessels are authorized as follows:

For general officers.—A flag of scarlet bunting, rectangular in shape, 3 feet hoist and 4 feet 9 inches fly; the rank to be indicated by white stars of suitable size placed in the center line of the length of the flag; for a brigadier general, one star; for a major general, two stars, and for the lieutenant general, three stars.

The Chief of Artillery and the chiefs of bureaus of the War Department to use the general officer's flag with the appropriate number of stars.

For a post commander.—A pennant of plain scarlet bunting, triangular in shape, 3 feet hoist and 3 feet fly.

The truck of the staff for general officers, and post commanders above the rank of captain, to be a gilt ball, and for commanding officers of lower grade to be flat.

II. Describes lands set apart as a site for a military post at Laguan, Island of Laguan, Samar, Philippine Islands.

G.O. 5, AUG. 22, 1903, WAR DEPT.  
Publishes orders relative to troops ordered to the Philippines, and relieved thereof, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 23, page 1309.

CIRCULAR 5, AUG. 21, OFFICE OF COM. GEN.  
So much of Circular No. 4, dated May 5, 1903, from this office, as authorizes the sale of ice to officers and enlisted men in the Philippine Islands is hereby revoked.  
This circular is published by authority of the Secretary of War.

W. L. ALEXANDER, Act. Com. Gen.

G.O. 33, AUG. 19, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
Announces the result of examination of competitors for gunners in the 66th and 67th Companies, Coast Artillery, in this department.

G.O. 40, AUG. 28, 1903, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
The Field Artillery Battalion (1st, 5th and 24th Batteries, Field Artillery), Presidio of San Francisco, fully equipped for field service, will march to Sargent, Cal., for practice in marching, field exercises and target practice. The battalion will leave its station as soon after Sept. 1 as practicable, and upon completion of these duties return to station.

G.O. 35, AUG. 24, DEPT. OF COLORADO.  
First Lieut. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, is announced as signal officer of this department.

G.O. 26, AUG. 22, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.  
Publishes a list of gunners in the 8th and 26th Batteries, Field Artillery, found qualified on examination by a board of officers.

G.O. 30, AUG. 25, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.  
Gives the schedule of theoretical instruction for the officers' school and the instruction of the company.

G.O. 21, AUG. 27, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.  
Capt. Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M., is relieved from the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in this department, to date Aug. 31.  
Lieut. Col. John McE. Hyde, deputy Q.M. general, is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in Department of Dakota.

G.O. 25, AUG. 30, DEPT. OF EAST.  
Publishes a table showing the best records made in the department at the post athletics meets in July, 1903. The following are the winners of the principal events: 100 yards dash, Private Sabins, 3d Bat., F.A., Camp Geo. H. Thomas, Ga., 10 1-5 secs.; 220 yards dash, Private Mitchell, 2d Bat., F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., 25 secs.; 400 yards run, Private Hester, 3d Bat., F.A., Camp Geo. H. Thomas, Ga., 56 secs.; 800 yards run, Private Bushy, G. 8th Inf., Fort Columbus, N.Y., 2 min. 30 secs.; one mile run, Pvt. John O'Shea, G. 9th Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., 6 min. 15 secs.; standing high jump, Corp. E. I. Channell, 11th Co., C.A., Key West Barracks, Fla., 4 ft. 7 in.; running high jump, Pvt. A. M. Woodruff, 122d Co., C.A., Key West Barracks, Fla., 5 ft. 2 1-2 inches; standing broad jump, Corp. E. I. Channell, 11th Co., C.A., Key West Barracks, Fla., 10 ft. 4 1-2 in.; running broad jump, Corp. E. I. Channell, 11th Co., C.A., Key West Barracks, Fla., 18 ft. 9 in.; 220 yards hurdle, 10 flights 2 ft. 6 in., Musician Schroeder, K. 16th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., 32 3-5 secs.; putting 16 lb. shot, Pvt. Charles Finch, 47th Co., C.A., Fort Hunt, Va., 36 ft. 8 in.; throwing 16 lb. hammer, Musician Schroeder, K. 16th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., 84 ft.

G.O. 27, AUG. 31, DEPT. OF LAKES.  
The 20th Regiment of Infantry, having been designated for service in the Philippine Islands and ordered to proceed to San Francisco in time for embarkation on transport sailing on or about Dec. 1, 1903, will make all necessary preparations for its departure from the posts where now stationed and for its journey by rail and sea.  
November 20 is designated as the day when all organizations of the regiment will leave their respective posts and be placed en route for San Francisco.

G.O. 30, AUG. 14, 1903, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.  
Announces the following results of the field day exercises for the month of July, 1903, held at posts in this department. The following are the best records in the principal events:

100-yd. dash, Arcadia Rifle Range, Wagoner Fred Bailey, Troop K, 4th Cav., 10 2-5; Fort Robinson, Pvt. Dolphus Muck, Troop I, 10th Cav., 10 2-5 secs. Half mile race—Fort Robinson, Pvt. James Turner, Troop A, 10th Cav., 2 min. 13 2-5 secs. Hurdle race—120 yards—Fort Riley, Pvt. D. H. Collins, Troop B, 9th Cav., 17 4-5 secs. Hurdle race—220 yards—Fort Logan H. Roots, Private Hannigan, Co. B, 22d Inf., 26 secs. Running high jump—Fort Leavenworth, Corporal Flugel, Co. D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, 4 ft. 8 in. Running broad jump—Fort Reno, Corporal Bowen, Co. H, 25th Inf., 22 ft. 5 in. 400-yd. race—Fort Leavenworth, Private Prenty, Co. E, 6th Inf., 53 secs. Throwing base ball—Fort Crook, Corp. Geo. W. Hays, Co. G, 22d Inf., 348 ft. Putting the shot—16 lbs.—Fort Robinson, Sergt. Daniel T. Dally, Troop I, 10th Cav., 33 ft. 11 in. Pitching conical wall tent—Fort Reno, Team of Company F, 25th Inf., 1 min. 33 2-5 secs. Wall scaling—Fort Niobrara, Team of Company A, 25th Inf., 53 secs. Expert Athlete—1st Sergt. E. Shay, 19th Battery, Field Art., having won the "shot put" in June and July at Fort Riley, becomes an expert athlete at that post.

## CIRCULAR 15, AUG. 17, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Publishes a communication from Major C. F. Mason, surg., relative to the appearance of yellow fever at various towns in Mexico, and the possibility of its spread across the border into Texas, and post commanders are directed to carry out in detail the recommendations contained therein.

Major Mason says: "I recommend that the work of screening all barracks and quarters, manholes, ventilator openings, barrels, etc., containing standing water, be pushed vigorously, and post commanders be required to report progress and completion of the work, and whether it has been done in such a manner as to be thoroughly effective.

"That all occupants of quarters and all organization commanders be held strictly accountable for the proper use of screens and for the protection of all standing water on their premises.

"That the police officers of each post be held personally responsible for the proper draining, filling or protection by oiling of all accumulation of water outside of premises, for the removal of all possible receptacles, such as oil cans, crockery, etc., and the proper condition of surface drainage, etc.

"That the senior medical officer at each post keep himself in touch with the local health authorities, keep himself posted as to the prevailing diseases in his locality, and endeavor to secure co-operation in carrying out these measures in adjacent civil communities.

"Should yellow fever develop in adjacent communities, soldiers and their families and officers' servants should not be allowed to visit the towns, nor should officers and their families be allowed to do so, except on business. Ordinary business communication may go on, but no visitors should be received in any occupied houses.

"Two mosquito-proof rooms with wire gauze ceiling, seven feet from the floor, should be prepared at or near the hospital, the one for the reception of suspicious cases and the other for the treatment of yellow fever cases."

G.O. 40, JULY 17, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.  
The headquarters and troops, 1st Squadron, 12th Cavalry, will, upon arrival in Manila Bay, proceed to and take station as follows:

Headquarters, 1st Squadron, and Troops A, B and C, at Batangas, Batangas; Troop D, at Balayan, Batangas, relieving the headquarters and troops of the 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, stationed at these points, which upon being relieved will proceed to Pasay Garrison, Post of Manila, for temporary station, and embark on the transport due to sail Aug. 31, 1903, for San Francisco, Cal.

The 2d Battalion, 11th Infantry, upon arrival in Manila, will take station at Santa Mesa Garrison, Manila, relieving Companies C, D, K, L and M, 10th Infantry, ordered to embark on transport to sail for the United States Aug. 11, 1903.

G.O. 33, AUG. 30, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.  
Announces the allotments for repairs to small arms rifle ranges for posts in this department.

G.O. 25, AUG. 24, 1903, DEPT. OF TEXAS.  
Companies H and M, 26th Infantry, now en route to stations at Forts Ringgold and Brown, respectively, are re-assigned to stations as follows: Company H, Camp Eagle Pass, Texas; Company M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

G.O. 44, JULY 18, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.  
Company No. 67, Philippine Scouts (Visayans), is relieved from further duty in this department and will proceed by first available government transportation to Manila, P.I., for station at Caloccan, Rizal Province, to form a part of the battalion of Scouts going to the St. Louis Exposition.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. John C. Bates, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf., A.D.C., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on business connected with the Army competitions. (Aug. 25, D.L.)

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major William A. Nichols, U.S. Inf., inspector general, from further duty on recruiting service, and will report in person to the Inspector General of the Army, Washington, for duty in his office. (Sept. 1, W.D.)

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. L. Alexander Hester, from temporary duty in the quartermaster's depot and will report at Post of San Juan, P.R., for duty. (Aug. 10, D.P.R.)  
Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., to Chicago, Ill., for conference pertaining to the maneuvers to be held at Fort Riley, Kas., and will then proceed to Fort Riley on business pertaining to the maneuvers. (Sept. 2, W.D.)

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. S. B. Bootes, commissary, will be relieved on Sept. 1, 1903, from temporary duty as commissary, Fort Sam Houston. (Aug. 24, D.T.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Fred Higgins (appointed Aug. 27, 1903, from 1st sergeant, Co. L, 20th Inf.), now at Fort Logan, upon his return to Fort Sheridan will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Marion L. Mitchell (appointed Aug. 27, 1903, from color sergeant, 7th Inf.), depot of recruit instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Manila to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Henry C. Hensley, who will proceed to San Francisco. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. George M. Kaltschmidt, to Fort Preble, Me., for duty. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, commissary, will proceed at the proper time to West Point, Ky., and report to Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., for duty as chief commissary on his staff during the Army maneuvers to be held at that place and for duty as depot commissary in connection with those maneuvers. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Capt. H. G. Cole, C.S., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to Major John C. Bates, U.S.A., for duty as assistant to Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, commissary, during the Army maneuvers to be held at West Point, Ky. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Francis Webster, Fort Lincoln, is transferred to Fort Skagway, Alaska, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. August Lettice, who will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. George H. Rathgeber. Sergeant Rathgeber will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila on the first available transport, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Herman Coffman, who will proceed to San Francisco. (Sept. 2, W.D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. W. N. Bispham, asst. surg. (Sept. 1, D.E.)  
Upon arrival at New York from Cuba 1st Lieut. H. F. Pipes, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for temporary duty. (Sept. 1, D.E.)

Contract Surg. J. W. Hart will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. W. N. Bispham, asst. surg., upon whose return he will rejoin his proper station. (Sept. 1, D.E.)

Contract Surg. Wallace E. Sablin is assigned to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Aug. 20, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. Bruce E. Floukes, now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. O. W. Pinkston is extended one month. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Ira A. Allen, to Angeles, Pampanga, for duty. 1st Lieut. Eugene R. Whitmore, asst. surg., to Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga, for duty. (July 14, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Edward M. Talbott, asst. surg., to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Milton Vaughan, who will return to his proper station, Panay Garrison, Manila. (July 4, D. Luzon.)

Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg., to Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines, for duty. (July 14, D. Luzon.)  
Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. A. G. Bising. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Col. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg. general, to West Point, Ky., for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of a hospital at that point. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert B. Grubbs, asst. surg. (Aug. 23, D. Cal.)

Major Frank R. Keefer, surg., and Lieut. R. L. Carswell, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., 14th Cavalry, in camp, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty with that regiment en route to the Division of the Philippines. (Aug. 27, D. Cal.)

Major Henry F. Birmingham, surg., is detailed for duty as chief surgeon on the staff of Major Gen. John C. Bates during the Army maneuvers to be held in the vicinity of West Point, Ky. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, vice Major William H. Arthur, surg., relieved. (Sept. 1, W.D.)

Major Merritt W. Ireland, surg., will report to the C.O., 3d Battalion of Engineers, for duty with the headquarters, staff, and Companies L and M of that battalion while en route to San Francisco, Cal., and then return to Washington, D.C. (Sept. 1, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. J. Randolph Hamner. (Sept. 2, W.D.)

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William F. Crenay, U.S. Inf., paymaster, and Arthur W. Chase, Art. Corps, paymaster, to repair to Washington and report in person to the Paymaster General of the Army for instructions. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

So much of Par. 24, R.O. No. 178, Aug. 1, 1903, A.G.O., as directs Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paymaster, to rejoin his proper station upon the return to duty at Denver of Major George F. Downey, is so amended as to relieve Captain Stanton from temporary duty at Denver on Sept. 5, 1903, and to direct him to then return to his proper station. (Sept. 2, W.D.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Lewis H. Rand, C.E., upon being relieved in the Philippines will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Rand, C.E. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, C.E., will proceed not later than Sept. 15, 1903, to Fort Leavenworth, for duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers during the Army maneuvers to be held at Fort Riley, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his station at Pittsburgh, Pa. (Sept. 2, W.D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, U.S. Inf., O.D., from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., Sept. 1, 1903, to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

Ordnance Sergt. Robert Benjamin, Fort Sheridan, on or before expiration of furlough granted him from that post will proceed to Fort Winthrop, Mass., to relieve Ordnance Sergt. Fred Geyer, who will proceed to Fort Gaines for duty. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. John Pitman, O.D., in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding general, Department of Texas, for duty as ordnance officer of that department. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William Mitchell, Signal Corps. (Aug. 24, D. Colo.)

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, will return to New London, Conn. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Col. Edward Hunter, judge advocate, is extended one month. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

## CAVALRY.

## 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. R. HUGHES.

First Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, 1st Cav., having reported, is assigned to station at Fort Sam Houston. (Aug. 22, D.T.)

Capt. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Texas National Guard at Austin, Texas, from Aug. 18 to 26, 1903, relieving Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., from that duty. (Aug. 26, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Major Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Major Herbert J. Slocum, 1st Cav., will remain on duty in charge of construction of new post at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., until Jan. 1, 1904, and will then report by letter to the commanding general of the department in which his regiment may be serving for assignment to a station, and will proceed to join the station. (Sept. 2, W.D.)

## 2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Moss L. Love, 2d Cav., is extended fourteen days. (Aug. 25, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. William R. Pope, 2d Cav. (Aug. 31, D.E.)

## 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 3, 1903, is granted Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, adjutant, 4th Cav., Fort Riley. (Aug. 22, D.M.)

Leave from Sept. 1 to 2, 1903, inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, 4th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Aug. 29, D.M.)

## 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Huel S. Bishop, 5th Cav., Fort Grant. (Aug. 25, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Marion C. Rayson, 5th Cav., from sick leave and will join his station at Fort Grant, Ariz. (Aug. 22, D. Cal.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major Franklin O. Johnson, 5th Cav. (Sept. 2, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William F. Wheatley, 5th Cav., is extended one month. (Sept. 2, W.D.)

Second Lieut. George L. Morrison, 5th Cav. (Troop E), to report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to duty and a station in that department pending the arrival therein of his troop, and to join the station to which he may be assigned. (Sept. 2, W.D.)

## 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

G.O. 50, 6TH CAV., FORT MEADE, AUG. 15, 1903.  
It is with extreme regret that the regimental commander announces the death of 2d Lieut. Ralph Miller, 6th Cav., at the Army General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1903.

Lieutenant Miller was born at New Ross, Montgomery County, Indiana, Feb. 8, 1874.

He served as private and corporal, Troop C, and



squadron sergeant major, 2d Cavalry, from Jan. 5, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

Appointed 2d lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, July 1, 1901, he was assigned to Troop I, with which troop he served during the campaign in Albay Province, P.I., and the campaign in Batangas and Laguna provinces, P.I., in the fall and winter of 1901 and spring of 1902.

Although young in the service, his attention to duty won for him the respect and esteem of his superiors and comrades in the regiment.

As a mark of respect to his memory the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of Colonel Smith:  
JOHN W. FURLONG, Captain and Adjutant, 6th Cav.

#### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

The headquarters, band and nine troops of the 7th U.S. Cavalry will proceed by rail to West Point, Ky., in time to take part in the combined maneuvers at that point of the Regular Army and organized militia, commencing Sept. 25, 1903. Three troops of the 7th Cavalry will be retained at Camp George H. Thomas to care for the camp and the public property thereat. (Sept. 1, D.E.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. ANDERSON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank E. Davis, 8th Cav., is extended twenty-one days. (Aug. 18, D.M.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 177, July 30, A.G.O., as relates to 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th Cav., is revoked, and 2d Lieut. Sebring C. McGill, 8th Cav., is detailed to enter the class at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 1, 1903. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert E. Phillips, 8th Cav., Fort Sill. Lieutenant Phillips will join his troop in time to proceed with it to Fort Riley, if it be ordered to proceed there before the expiration of his leave. (Aug. 19, D.M.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Capt. R. D. Walsh, 9th Cav., will report to the Governor of the State of Idaho, for duty with the National Guard of that State, as instructor during their State encampment. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 10, Aug. 24, 1903, W.D., as relates to Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav., is so amended as to detail Lieutenant Colonel Parker for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, to complete a period of four years' service in that department. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

The following transfers are made in the 14th Cavalry: 1st Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, from Troop B to Troop L; 1st Lieut. Freeborn P. Holcomb, from Troop H to Troop G; 1st Lieut. Clarence R. Day, from Troop G to Troop H. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. William R. Taylor, 3d Cav. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John H. Reed, Jr., 14th Cav., is authorized to remain at Fort Wingate, N.M., and then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and join his regiment under orders for the Philippines. (Aug. 21, D. Colo.)

Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav., will join his regiment at San Francisco, Cal. (Aug. 24, D. Colo.) Major Francis H. Hardie, 14th Cav., will, on Sept. 5, join his regiment on board the transport Logan, sailing from San Francisco on that date. (Aug. 25, D. Cal.)

### ARTILLERY CORPS.

#### BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Ernest Hinds, A.C. (Aug. 21, D.T.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect after the completion of target practice by his company (the 98th), is granted Capt. Hamilton Rowan, A.C. (Aug. 29, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 10, is granted Capt. William R. Doores, A.C. (Aug. 29, D.E.)

Leave for twenty-two days, to take effect about Sept. 7, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, A.C. (Aug. 29, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 4, 1903, is granted Capt. William P. Pence, A.C. (Aug. 31, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 30, 1903, is granted Capt. John K. Cree, A.C. (Aug. 31, D.E.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 31, D.E.)

The 3d Battery, Field Artillery, will proceed by marching (leaving Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., Sept. 8, 1903), to Fort Myer, Va., and there take station. (Sept. 1, D.E.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar D. Weed, A.C. (Aug. 31, D.E.)

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 138, June 13, A.G.O., as directs 1st Lieuts. James F. Howell, John C. Goodfellow, Morrell M. Mills, Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., and Edward Carpenter, A.C., to join the companies to which they are assigned or attached, is amended so as to direct these officers to join the companies to which they are assigned or attached on Oct. 5, 1903. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Charles G. Woodward, A.C., to take effect when he is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Ramsay D. Potts, A.C. (Sept. 1, W.D.)

So much of Par. 46, S.O. 191, Aug. 14, A.G.O., as directs Major Eli D. Hoyle, A.C., to proceed with the 3d Battery, Field Artillery, on its march from Chickamauga Park, Ga., to Fort Myer, Va., is revoked. (Sept. 1, W.D.)

Major Eli D. Hoyle, A.C., now on leave, will, upon the expiration of his leave, proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty with the Field Artillery battalion at that post. (Sept. 1, W.D.)

Capt. Charles A. Bennett, A.C., commanding Field Artillery battalion, Presidio de San Francisco, and 2d Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle, A.C., battalion quartermaster, will proceed to Sargent, Cal., and intermediate points, for the purpose of arranging camping places and other details connected with practice march of the battalion. (Aug. 26, D. Cal.)

### INFANTRY.

#### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for seven days, to take effect Aug. 25, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. William L. Reed, 1st Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Aug. 20, D.L.)

The leave granted Capt. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Inf., having been selected a member of the quota of the Department of Dakota and the Lakes to compete for a place on the Army pistol team, will proceed from Fort Brady, Mich., to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Aug. 24, D.L.)

The leave granted Capt. George M. Grimes, 1st Inf., (then 1st lieutenant, 30th Inf.), is extended two months. (Sept. 2, W.D.)

#### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, 2d Inf., will temporarily discharge the duties of engineer officer and ordnance officer of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. H. A. Drum, 27th Inf. (Aug. 24, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. Leo I. Samuelson, 2d Inf., is transferred to the 7th Infantry, Company E, and will join. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. William B. Bonham, 2d Inf., is extended six months. (Aug. 31, H.Q.A.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

First Lieut. Clement A. Trott, 5th Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty with his company. (July 13, D. Luzon.)

The following named officers of the 5th Infantry are detailed to enter the class at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: 1st Lieut. Ezekiel J. Williams, 1st Lieut. Joseph K. Partello, 1st Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, Jr. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. Howard G. Young, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Joplin, Mo., and take charge of the recruiting station at that point during the absence on leave of 1st Lieut. Samuel M. English, A.C. (Aug. 18, D.M.)

Leave from Sept. 1 to 17, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. John F. Wilkinson, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 19, D.M.)

Capt. Frank C. Bolles, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to act as instructor at the encampment of the organized militia of the State of Arkansas, to be held at Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 7 to 13, 1903, inclusive. (Aug. 22, D.M.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank S. Bowen, 6th Inf., is extended to include Sept. 30, 1903. (Aug. 31, H.Q.A.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Company I, 8th Infantry, with Capt. J. K. Miller and one other officer, will proceed to Weatherly, Pa., on the morning of Sept. 7, 1903, and take part in the parade there on that date, and then return to station. (Aug. 31, D.E.)

First Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 8th Inf., is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York city, vice 1st Lieut. John F. James, 8th Inf., relieved. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Col. Charles J. Crane, 8th Inf., from duty at Governors Island, N.Y., and will proceed to San Juan, P.R., and relieve Col. James A. Buchanan, 24th Inf., of the command of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of the District of Porto Rico and of the post of San Juan. (Sept. 1, D.E.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Rowland S. Pike, 11th Inf., is extended ten days. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Lieut. Col. Herbert S. Foster, 12th Inf., having reported, is assigned to station at Fort Bliss, Texas. (Aug. 22, D.T.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 10, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Watkins, 15th Inf., Ord Barracks, Monterey. (Aug. 21, D. Cal.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Major Robert F. Ames, 16th Inf., to San Juan, P.R., for duty with the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment. (Sept. 1, D.E.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Ralph A. Lynch, 16th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 2, 1903, for the good of the Service. (Sept. 2, W.D.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

First Lieut. William E. Mould, 18th Inf., from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Grand Rapids, Mich., and take charge, temporarily, of the recruiting station at that point, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry B. Clark, A.C. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., adjutant, 19th Inf., will report to the Governor of the State of Georgia, for duty with the National Guard of that State as instructor during their State encampment. (Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., will proceed to Sea Girt, New Jersey, and report in person to Major John F. Guilfoyle, 12th Cav., for duty as assistant range officer during the two days of the national rifle competition. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., will proceed, at the proper time, from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Lake City, Minn., and take charge of the competition for what is known as the Washburn Trophy to be held at that place by teams from the National Guards of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, on Sept. 21, 1903. (Aug. 25, D.L.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James M. Love, Jr., 21st Inf., is extended one month and ten days. (Aug. 24, D.D.)

Major Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Newark, N.J., and assume charge of the recruiting station at that place on or before Oct. 1, 1903, to relieve Major Charles M. Truitt, 23d Inf., who will join his regiment. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

#### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGMAN.

Major Abner Pickering, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, is detailed to act as instructor at the encampment of the militia of Nebraska, to be held at York, Neb., beginning Aug. 26, 1903. (Aug. 20, D.M.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Harry Graham, 22d Inf., Fort Crook. Lieutenant Graham will join his company in time to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., if it be ordered there before the expiration of this leave. (Aug. 19, D.M.)

#### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Leave for four months is granted Major Charles M. Truitt, 23d Inf., to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Sergt. George Dabney, Co. E, 24th Inf., appointed color sergeant of his regiment Aug. 17, 1903, applied on Aug. 29 for retirement. Sergeant Dabney entered the Service Aug. 21, 1876, and has served continuously since that time in the 24th Infantry, never having lost a single day. He went to Cuba with his regiment in 1898 and during the yellow fever epidemic served as a nurse in the fever hospital, he being warmly commended in orders for his skill and faithfulness. He was born in Richmond, Va., and is 58 years of age, straight as an arrow and with all his hard service and age is still as spry as many men of thirty years of age.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 177, July 30, 1903, A.G.O., as relates to 1st Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr., 24th Inf., is revoked. (Sept. 1, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, 24th Inf., is detailed to enter the class at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Sept. 1, W.D.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. B. RODMAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John E. Green, 25th Inf., is extended to include June 5, 1904. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank W. Ball, 25th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and will join his company. (Aug. 31, H.Q.A.)

#### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. L. HASKELL.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf., to proceed upon the expiration of the leave granted him to Chicago, Ill., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment in that department. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf., will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for station and duty in that department pending the

arrival of his regiment therein, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join the station to which he may be assigned. (Sept. 2, W.D.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

First Lieut. J. Millard Little, 30th Inf., to Malahli Island, Laguna de Bay, and assume command of his company. (July 18, D. Luzon.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Stephen K. Hayt, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed (from sergeant, Company A, 9th Infantry), will proceed to Manila for duty. (Aug. 31, H.Q.A.) The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Ambrose C. G. Williams-Foote, Philippine Scouts, is further extended six months. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

#### ASSIGNMENT TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Clarence A. Stedman, from lieutenant colonel, 4th Cav., to colonel, rank Aug. 16, 1903, to 5th Cav.

Edgar Z. Steever, from lieutenant colonel, Cav., A.A.G., to colonel, rank Aug. 17, 1903, to 4th Cav.

George H. Paddock, major, 5th Cav., to lieutenant colonel, rank Aug. 16, 1903, to 4th Cav.

Samuel W. Fountain, from major, Cav., A.A.G., to lieutenant colonel, rank Aug. 26, 1903, to 13th Cav.

Franklin O. Johnson, from captain, 3d Cav., to major, rank Aug. 16, 1903, to 5th Cav.

Herbert J. Slocum, from captain, Cav., Q.M., to major, rank Aug. 26, 1903, to 1st Cav.

Frank B. McCoy, from 1st lieutenant, 10th Cav., to captain, rank Aug. 16, 1903, to 3d Cav.

G. R. Fortescue, from 2d lieutenant, 4th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank Aug. 16, 1903, to 10th Cav.

Major Johnson will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to station and join station to which assigned. Major Slocum will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of Texas, for station, and join the station to which he may be assigned. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Percy M. Cochran, from 1st lieutenant, 19th Inf., to captain, rank July 26, 1903, to 17th Inf., Co. B.

George M. Bomford, from 1st lieutenant, 6th Inf., to captain, rank July 29, 1903, to 22d Inf., Co. E.

Benjamin P. Nicklin, from 1st lieutenant, 9th Inf., to captain, rank July 29, 1903, to 9th Inf., Co. G.

John W. French, from 1st lieutenant, 25th Inf., to captain, rank July 30, 1903, to 24th Inf., Co. L.

Cromwell Stacey, from 1st lieutenant, 30th Inf., to captain, rank July 31, 1903, to 21st Inf., Co. E.

Wm. A. Cavanaugh, from 1st lieutenant, 8th Inf., to captain, rank Aug. 7, 1903, to 6th Inf.

George M. Grimes, from 1st lieutenant, 20th Inf., to captain, rank Aug. 8, 1903, to 1st Inf.

Thomas R. Harker, from 1st lieutenant, 15th Inf., to captain, rank Aug. 9, 1903, to 15th Inf.

John F. Wilkinson, from 1st lieutenant, 6th Inf., to captain, rank Aug. 12, 1903, to 4th Inf.

Frank D. Wickham, from 1st lieutenant, 12th Inf., to captain, rank Aug. 12, 1903, to 12th Inf., Co. G.

William B. Folwell, from 1st lieutenant, 1st Inf., to captain, rank Aug. 13, 1903, to 17th Inf., Co. F.

Bryan Conrad, from 1st lieutenant, 15th Inf., to captain, rank Aug. 14, 1903, to 15th Inf., Co. H.

William K. Naylor, from 1st lieutenant, 9th Inf., to captain, rank Aug. 14, 1903, to 11th Inf., Co. I.

Captains Cochran and Bomford will, upon the expiration of their present leaves, join the companies to which they are assigned. Captains French, Stacey, Wickham and Folwell will join the companies to which they are assigned. Captains Cavanaugh and Wilkinson will join the regiments to which they are assigned, and will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. Captain Grimes will report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment to a company, and will join the company to which he may be assigned. Captain Harker will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Walter K. Wright, from captain, 7th Inf., to major, rank Aug. 26, 1903, assigned to 7th Inf.

William H. Oury, from 1st lieutenant, 12th Inf., to captain, rank Aug. 14, 1903, assigned to 24th Inf., Co. G.

Austin F. Prescott, from 1st lieutenant, 7th Inf., to captain, rank Aug. 15, 1903, assigned to 21st Inf., Co. M.

Edgar A. Fry, from 1st lieutenant, 13th Inf., to captain, rank Aug. 15, 1903, assigned to 13th Inf., Co. B.

Frank B. Davis, from 2d lieutenant, 5th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank July 23, 1903, assigned to 1st Inf., Co. D.

Harry D. Mitchell, from 2d lieutenant, 16th Infantry, to 1st lieutenant, rank July 23, 1903, assigned to 2d Inf., Co. I.

Ode C. Nichols, from 2d lieutenant, 4th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank July 25, 1903, assigned to 30th Inf., Co. D.

Kirwin T. Smith, from 2d lieutenant, 6th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank July 26, 1903, to 6th Inf., Co. D.

William W. Bessell, from 2d lieutenant, 25th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank July 29, 1903, assigned to 18th Inf., Co. I.

Frank C. Burnett, from 2d lieutenant, 10th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank July 29, 1903, assigned to 9th Inf., Co. F.

Collin H. Ball, from 2d lieutenant, 23d Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank July 31, 1903, assigned to 15th Inf., Co. L.

A. Owen Seaman, from 2d lieutenant, 11th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank July 31, 1903, assigned to 15th Inf., Co. L.

Clifford U. Leonori, from 2d lieutenant, 21st Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank Aug. 5, 1903, assigned to 19th Inf., Co. F.

Benjamin H. Pope, from 2d lieutenant, 8th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank Aug. 7, 1903, to 8th Inf., Co. C.

Julian L. Dodge, from 2d lieutenant, 25th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank Aug. 8, 1903, assigned to 15th Inf., Co. D.

Herman Glade, from 2d lieutenant, 4th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank Aug. 8, 1903, assigned to 6th Inf., Co. M.

Frank S. Bowen, from 2d lieutenant, 6th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank Aug. 12, 1903, assigned to 20th Inf., Co. B.

Captain Prescott and Lieutenants Davis, Nichols, Bessell, Burnett, Ball and Leonori will join their respective companies.

Lieutenants Mitchell, Dodge and Bowen will join their respective companies upon expiration of leave. Lieutenant Seaman will remain on duty with the 11th Infantry until its arrival in the United States, when he will join the company to which assigned. (Sept. 1, W.D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Lieut. Col. Frank U. Robinson, from the 5th Cavalry to the 13th Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Fountain, from the 13th Cavalry to the 4th Cavalry; Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock, from the 4th Cavalry to the 5th Cavalry. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Capt. John Adams Perry, 13th Inf., is transferred to the 30th Inf., Co. G. (Sept. 1, W.D.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Michael M. McNamee, from the 14th Cav. to the 15th Cav., Troop I; Capt. Francis H. Pope, from the 15th Cav. to the



Walter C. Baker, A.C., will meet at Fort Totten, N.Y., on Sept. 3, 1903, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Philip E. Cantlon, 101st Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (Aug. 29, D.E.)

An informal board of officers to consist of Col. G. G. Greenough, A.C., and Lieut. Col. Charles S. Smith will meet at Fort Hancock, N.J., Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1903, for the purpose of selecting a suitable site to which the fog horn at Sandy Hook Proving Ground can be removed. (Aug. 21, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Manila July 15, 1903, to examine such officers for promotion as may be brought before it. Detail: Major James B. Hickey, 10th Cav.; Capt. Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; Capt. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John A. Murtagh, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. James M. Phalen, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Norton E. Wood, A.C., recorder. (July 13, D. Luzon.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Ogden Rafferty, surg.; Capt. Henry Page, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. C. F. Craig, asst. surg., is appointed to convene at San Francisco to examine and report upon the potableness of the water at Gravelly Beach, Fort Baker Military Reservation, with a view to its use as a source of supply of that post. (Aug. 27, D. Cal.)

A permanent board of survey, to consist of Major Oscar F. Long, Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, C.S., Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Q.M., is appointed to meet at the War Department Sept. 7, 1903, for the purpose of adjusting the question of responsibility for certain quartermaster's stores for which Capt. E. R. Hutchins, late commissary, U.S.V., is accountable, and also to consider and take action in other cases of like nature that may hereafter arise. (Sept. 2, W.D.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, A.C.; Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surg.; Major Alexander B. Dyer, A.C.; Major James B. Goe, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James I. Mabey, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. James M. Graham, 19th Inf., recorder. The following named officers will report before the above board to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert O. Van Horn, 12th Inf. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Ordnance Sergt. James Scott, 1st Sergt. Joseph Miller, Co. F, 11th Inf. (Sept. 1, W.D.)

#### G.C.M.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Aug. 25, 1903. Detail for the Court: Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav.; Col. George S. Grimes, A.C.; Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, deputy surgeon general; Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf.; Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, deputy paymaster general; Lieut. Col. William L. Pitcher, 28th Inf.; Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surg.; Major Otto L. Hein, 3d Cav.; Major Sedgwick Pratt, A.C.; Major Alexander B. Dyer, A.C.; Major Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate, judge advocate. (Aug. 12, D. Cal.)

#### SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.

The following named officers, now at Fort Sheridan, will report to Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf., in charge of the Army Infantry and Cavalry Competitions, for duty as range officers in connection with the competitions: Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles Keller, 3d Inf. (Aug. 20, D.L.)

#### DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Sept. 1, 1903, 8:30 a.m.  
Adjutant General, Washington:  
The following deaths have occurred:  
Malaria fever—Charles Barnard, Troop H, 1st Cav., Aug. 25. John Adler, Co. D, 17th Inf., Aug. 22.  
Cholera—Elmer Mallon, Hospital Corps, Aug. 21.  
Congestion brain—James V. Brown, Co. F, 14th Inf., Aug. 15.  
Killed by Moro—James Brennan, Co. L, 28th Inf., Aug. 14.  
Typhoid fever—Wm. Hayden, Co. M, 27th Inf., Aug. 16.  
Pneumonia—James G. Carrier, Co. E, 29th Inf., Aug. 29.  
Paralysis—Thomas Sperker, Co. K, 4th Inf., Aug. 21.  
Drowned, body recovered—Frederick J. Gamble, Co. G, 5th Inf., Aug. 15.  
Drowned, body not recovered—George C. Gallian, Co. E, 17th Inf., Aug. 27.

#### WADE.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

HUFORD—Out of commission.  
BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Aug. 3.  
CROOK—Out of commission.  
DIX—Sailed from Japan Aug. 25 for Seattle.  
INGALLS—At Manila.  
KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila July 2 for New York with 1st and 3d Battalions, 5th Infantry. Is due about Sept. 10 at Pier 12, East River.  
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Aug. 9. To sail for Manila Sept. 5, with 14th Cavalry.  
MC CLELLAN—Out of commission.  
MEADE—Out of commission.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Aug. 1 for Manila with 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, headquarters and band.  
SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Aug. 22 for San Francisco with a squadron of 1st Cavalry.  
SUMNER—Manila. Expected to sail for New York in a few days.  
THOMAS—Sailed for Manila Sept. 1.  
WARREN—At San Francisco.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### INFANTRY AND CAVALRY COMPETITIONS.

G.O. 26, AUG. 25, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.  
Publishes the record of scores made during the Department Infantry Competition held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 12, 13, 14 and 17, 1903, under the direction of Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf. These scores appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 22, page 1289.

The Army Infantry and Cavalry small arms competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., were completed on Aug. 28. Under the regulations the officers and men making the highest scores at posts were sent to Department Competition, and those making the highest score at Department Competition were sent to Fort Sheridan.

On Aug. 22 there was preliminary practice at rectangular targets at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, and skirmish firing Aug. 24. The competitive firing took place on Aug. 25, 26, 27 and 28, the following officers officiating:

Officer in charge, Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf. Chief range officer and ordnance officer, Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf. Adjutant and statistical officer, 2d Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf. Quartermaster and telephone officer, 1st Lieut. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf.

Range officers: 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William E. Mould, 18th

Inf.; 1st Lieut. Brady G. Ruttencutter, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. John Randolph, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William G. Ball, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles Wells, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf.

The following is the standing of each competitor at the end of the four days' contest, with aggregate score:

The twelve highest men constitute the team to represent the U.S. Infantry at Sea Girt, and the thirteenth and fourteenth are the alternates.

#### INFANTRY.

Name and Regiment.	Total.	Order.
2d Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 15th Inf.	833	1
Corp. James J. Gibney, M. Engrs.	826	2
Capt. Frank L. Graham, P.R.P.R.	820	3
Q.M. Sergt. Richard Lunsford, H, 2d Inf.	814	4
Corp. Arthur T. Brown, E, 19th Inf.	810	5
Q.M. Sergt. Lewis B. Willis, L, 7th Inf.	808	6
Q.M. Sergt. Emmett Hawkins, K, 24th Inf.	807	7
Sergt. George Brundage, K, 3d Inf.	801	8
Ord. Sergt. Wm. N. Puckett (D.M.), U.S.A.	800	9
1st Sergt. John R. Rauhoff, P.R.P.R. Inf.	798	10
1st Sergt. Archi Dueberry (D.M.), B, 23d Inf.	795	11
Sergt. Louis A. Aprian, M, 21st Inf.	792	12
Corp. William A. Vickery, C, 23d Inf.	790	13
Musician Wm. O. Carroll (D.M.), L, 20th Inf.	786	14
Drum Major B. Brown (D.M.), band, 24th Inf.	776	15
Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf.	776	16
Corp. Henry Coles, A, 24th Inf.	765	17
1st Sergt. George Sayer, A, 15th Inf.	764	18
2d Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf.	764	19
1st Sergt. William J. Schuck, C, 2d Inf.	756	20
Sergt. Mark L. Jacobs, H, 19th Inf.	750	21
Pvt. Frank Weik, I, 20th Inf.	736	22
Q.M. Sergt. C. W. Grayson (D.M.), B, 24th Inf.	712	23
Corp. Joseph C. Smith, G, 25th Inf.	708	24
Corp. James Hudson, F, 18th Inf.	696	25
Q.M. Sergt. Fred O. Richardson, I, 21st Inf.	685	26
Corp. William Tate, K, 25th Inf.	681	27
Sergt. Oscar Fox, M, 25th Inf.	680	28
Corp. Carl O. Dexter, F, 12th Inf.	648	29
2d Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf.	Sick	

Lieutenant Whelen wins the gold medal, Corporal Gibney, Captain Graham and Sergeant Lunsford silver medals, and the following eight men bronze medals.

#### CAVALRY.

Sergt. R. S. Kelly, E, 7th Cav.	751	1
Sergt. William F. Patchin, A, 8th Cav.	743	2
Corp. James E. Logan, K, 10th Cav.	741	3
Capt. Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav.	736	4
1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 3d Cav.	734	5
Capt. John P. Wade, 2d Cav.	732	6
Capt. Thomas Q. Donaldson, jr., 8th Cav.	731	7
1st Sergt. Patrick McNally, F, 2d Cav.	730	8
1st Lieut. Caspar W. Cole, 9th Cav.	702	9
Q.M. Sergt. S. H. Thomas (D.M.), H, 9th Cav.	695	10
1st Lieut. Willis V. Morris, 6th Cav.	674	11
Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav.	672	12

The above constitute the Cavalry team at Sea Girt, with Lieut. Chas. J. Harvey, 3d Cav., and Q.M. Sergt. F. C. Olsen, Troop H, 2d Cav., as alternates. The gold medal was won by Sergeant Kelly, silver medals by Captain Cavanaugh, Sergeant Patchin and Corporal Logan, and the next eight men bronze medals.

Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav., goes to Sea Girt as captain of the Cavalry team, and Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf., as captain of the Infantry team.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

The following are officers who officiated at the Infantry competition, Department of California, at Benicia Barracks, Cal., Aug. 6 to 15, 1903, the names and aggregate scores of the competitors selected, having been published in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 29, page 1314:

Commanding officer and officer in charge, Major E. E. Hardin, 7th Inf. Chief range officer, Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf. Adjutant and statistical officer, Capt. C. W. Exton, 20th Inf. Quartermaster and ordnance officer, 2d Lieut. William Korst, 7th Inf.

Range officers: 1st Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clark R. Elliott, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John M. Kelso, jr., 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert J. Binford, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John A. Brockman, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. G. Taylor, 13th Inf.

#### ARMY PISTOL COMPETITION.

The Army Pistol Competition was held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 1, under the supervision of Major Gen. John C. Bates. The other officers officiating were:

Officer in charge, Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav.; chief range officer, 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav.; adjutant and statistical officer, 2d Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf.; quartermaster and telephone officer, 1st Lieut. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf.

Range officers—1st Lieut. Timothy M. Coughlan, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, 20th Inf.

The following is the result of the record firing on Sept. 1:

RANK.	NAME	ORGANIZATION	SLOW FIRE.	TRIED FIRE.	SAVED FIRE.	TOTAL.	ORDER.
			50 yd.	100 yd.	50 yd.	150 yd.	
Sergt. Howe, 8th Cav.	45	42	47	43	47	242	1
Capt. Whitworth, 1st Inf.	43	40	49	45	50	247	2
1st Lieut. Bracken, 8th Inf.	42	44	45	50	44	271	3
Capt. Chapman, 20th Inf.	45	38	47	49	47	266	4
Sergt. McNair, 4th Cav.	43	42	44	41	50	260	5
Capt. Sayre, 8th Cav.	42	42	45	41	44	264	6
Corp. Dewey, Field Art.	45	39	46	42	50	262	7
Pvt. Jones, 9th Cav.	44	38	46	42	50	260	8
Corp. Reese, 10th Cav.	44	39	44	44	42	261	9
2d Lieut. Camp, 9th Cav.	41	39	44	44	50	258	10
1st Lieut. Harvey, 2d Cav.	44	38	45	50	47	255	11
Q.M. Sergt. Olsen, 2d Cav.	43	38	45	41	47	254	12
Sergt. Blisner, 9th Cav.	43	42	49	49	39	252	13
Capt. Thayer, 3d Cav.	41	33	44	38	47	243	14

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 31, 1903.

The work of recruiting up the 6th Infantry companies to a full war standard, 130 men each, is now in progress, and 100 recruits from the Department of the East are en route to join the regiment. There will be 1,500 men, about double the present number, in the regiment before Christmas. Some of the last new Infantry barracks will be turned over to the companies after the Fort Riley maneuvers.

Thirty of the ninety officers of the new class for the General Service and Staff College have arrived at the post. Those en route from the Philippines will not reach here in time for the opening of the college.

Colonel Henry Wygant will leave next Thursday for Fort Crook to take command of his new regiment, the 2d Infantry. He will accompany his regiment to the Philippines, and during the winter Mrs. Wygant will reside with her son, Lieut. Henry Wygant, who will be a member of the General Service and Staff College.

A number of officers are at the post awaiting examination, but owing to the absence of some of the board, they are delayed a week or more.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell will return this week from Washington. Lieut. C. B. Babcock, 3d Cav., who has been at the post, left Thursday for Kansas City. Lieut. R. J.

Arnold, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster and family, of the city, for several days, left Wednesday for San Antonio, Texas.

A number of officers visited the Platte county fair Thursday. One party drove the nine miles to Platte City in a trolley. Others, including a party from the federal prison, went over in ambulances. Troop E, 4th Cavalry, returned from the fair Friday evening.

The finishing work on the inside of the third or last of the Artillery barracks is now well under way. It is expected that it will be ready by Oct. 1. The third Artillery stable, gunshed, workshop and guard house are completed, and in another month all will be ready for the 3d, or Regular, Field Battery, to take station here. Work will be pushed on the large new officers' club here.

General Bates, department commander, has set aside the sum of \$752.35 for the improvement of shooting galleries and the rifle ranges at this post. Most of this will be used to improve the new rifle range.

Lieutenants Cheney, Rehkopf, Knight and Warfield were guests at a dinner given by the Misses Brewster at their home in the city Monday evening. Lieutenant Fitzpatrick will return to the post in a few weeks to visit friends, en route to witness the maneuvers at Fort Riley. Capt. Samuel Smoke returned Tuesday to Columbia, Mo., after a visit with Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Flagler. Captain Smoke is well known in the garrison, having been stationed here for several years. He is professor of military tactics at Yale College, and is spending the summer with Mrs. Smoke's parents in Columbia, Mo.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson will leave this week for Washington to visit Mrs. Ferguson's parents. Lieutenant Ferguson will return in October to witness the maneuvers at Fort Riley, after which he and Mrs. Ferguson will sail for the Philippines.

Captain Walton, of Company E, is sick at his quarters. General and Mrs. Freeman and Miss Julia Freeman will return early in September, after having spent the summer on their ranch in Wyoming.

Lieut. and Mrs. Connell arrived last week and are at the Planters' Hotel.

First Lieut. W. M. Smart, asst. surg., will leave shortly for Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. A. L. Wagner, the new assistant commandant for the General Service and Staff College, will not arrive at the garrison before October. Major R. W. McClaughry has returned from Chicago.

The examination of a class of fifty enlisted men for candidates for commissions will take place this week in Pope Hall.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Lieutenant Edwards, left Sunday for Pittsburg, Pa.

Capt. and Mrs. Flagler and Captain Rees and family were in Platte City Saturday. Chaplain Randolph, 6th Inf., visited the western conference, M. E. Church, South, in session at Atchison, Kas., Thursday.

The post rifle competition was held at the target range Saturday afternoon. The competitions are to be held between the battalions and squadrons monthly. Yesterday the firing was slow fire, one score at 200, 300 and 500 yards, and one score rapid fire at 200, 300 and 500 yards. The 3d Battalion, 6th Infantry, was first in the competition, with 855 points, 57.00 per cent. The highest individual score was made by Lieut. S. A. Cheney, C.E., 110 points, 73.3 per cent.

The fort team was defeated at League Park Sunday afternoon by the Athletic Club of Kansas City, by a score of 12 to 4. In a hotly contested game between Companies A and E, 6th Infantry, on the west end parade, Wednesday afternoon, the score stood 3 to 4 in favor of Company A. The Fort Leavenworth team defeated the "Selects" of Kansas City Saturday afternoon, on the west end parade, in one of the best contests of the season, by a score of 4 to 1. The team will again play Sunday at League Park, with the Eagles of Kansas City. Captain Van Deusen has ordered new suits for the 16th Battery baseball team. They are of the same color as those worn by the Kansas City Athletics.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1903.

The members of the 1st class returned from their practice march at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. During their absence the members of the 3d class had acted as officers at dress parade and other formations, and their efficient performance of the various duties devolving upon them for the first time called forth enthusiastic comment on all sides.

As the illumination of camp had taken place during the previous week, there remained only the furlough hop to mark the closing week of the encampment.

The furlough class returned at 2 p. m. on Friday, Aug. 28. Contrary to the usual custom, the furloughmen were quartered in barracks for the night instead of sharing the tents of their comrades in camp. This arrangement, due to the weather, added greatly to their comfort. The weather, again, was accountable for the fact that the "28th" was a "grey" hop, but notwithstanding torrents of rain, the hop was very well attended. The "28th" is always a very popular hop, as in addition to the large number of young lady visitors always present, a number of recent graduates, officers of the outgoing and new details, and a number of older graduates by their presence added to the occasion the brilliancy of full uniform and the pleasure of reunion. Mrs. Larned was hostess. Dancing lasted until 1 a. m. A very few among the many guests were the following: The Misses Rockwell, Hopkins, Ames, Humes, Stilwell, Schackenberg, Alexander, White, Peterson, Miller, Watson, Stephenson, Burnett, Cady, Lyle, Osgood, Pitch, Wood, McCullough, Pratt, Parker, Greble, Lusk, Spurgin, Hobbs, Lee, Oliver, Armstrong and many others.

Capt. R. C. Langdon, 3d Inf., Capt. J. K. Miller, W. R. Sample, F. H. Schofield, Frank DeW. Ramsey, Lieut. L. J. Bracken, U.S. Army, Capt. L. James, London, Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Washington; Rev. J. H. Watson and family; Mrs. J. R. Claggett, Miss Claggett, New York, have been among visiting officers and relatives of cadets at the post during the past week.

On Saturday morning, Aug. 29, the usual date and at the usual hour, 11 a. m., the battalion of cadets (the furlough class having joined the number earlier in the morning), was marched from camp to barracks under the command of Colonel Treat and the tactical officers, headed by the drum corps, in full marching order, the long procession of cadets in rain coats (led by the commandant, mounted and accompanied by the tactical officers). The scene was shorn of its usual interest, but a number of spectators was not wanting. Camp Shipp is still standing. It was not thought advisable to strike camp under such moist conditions and the tents are still drying.

Professors and instructors have been returning from sojourns at sea shore or mountain during the past week. Capt. and Mrs. Wilcox have returned from a trip abroad. Capt. C. B. Hagadorn also spent a part of his leave on the other side.

The fall schedule of drill exercises has been resumed. Guard mounting is held each week day at 7:15; on Sundays, one hour later. Cavalry drill for the 1st class from 11 to 12 each week day morning, and for the 2d and 3d in the afternoon; drills, Infantry, etc., in the afternoon between 4 and dress parade; these occur daily excepting on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons; on Wednesday afternoon there is neither drill nor dress parade; on Saturday inspection takes place at 2 p. m., followed by out-of-door concert. On Sundays, guard mounting is held at 8:15 a. m.; dress parade in the afternoon.



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The Navy Department has received the report of the  
Court of Inquiry appointed by Rear Admiral Albert S.  
Barker to investigate and fix the responsibility for the  
grounding of the Olympia on Starr Ledge, Casco Bay,  
Maine, on August 26, during the joint maneuvers. The  
court completely exonerated all of the officers of the  
Olympia and reported that the grounding was unavoid-  
able. The report states that, although the chart gave  
clear water, sounding and bearings were taken and noth-  
ing was omitted in the way of insuring the safety of the  
vessel. Strange as it may seem the projecting flange of  
the ledge upon which the Olympia struck does not ap-  
pear upon any of the charts.



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### LESSONS OF THE MANEUVERS.

To the observers on shore in Portland Harbor during  
the joint maneuvers of last week the movements of the  
naval vessels were inexplicable. They were seen to be  
steaming toward the forts wholly regardless of a  
withering fire which in actual war might, could, would  
or should have put them out of action, and which, under  
the rules controlling the maneuvers, must have an-  
nihilated them, and this they did without returning the  
fire of the forts. Hence the discrepancies which will ap-  
pear in the reports of what occurred coming from the  
Army and those from the Navy.

The explanation is very simple: The ships did not  
hear the fire of the forts or see the flash from their guns,  
burning only thirty-five pounds of powder. Hence they  
proceeded upon the theory that they had not been dis-  
covered, when, as a matter of fact, they had been under  
the full glare of the searchlights, which proved so ef-  
fective that the forts were able to pick up the ships at  
extreme distances, even in hazy weather. The Army  
system of fire control proved very effective also, and  
though weak points in it were revealed, they were not  
serious, except on one occasion, when it was intended to  
fire a salvo of sixteen guns from a mortar battery, the guns  
did not respond to the touch of the button. An examina-  
tion of the electric connections with the mortars showed  
that they were working perfectly. Then the primers  
were tried with the same result. Finally the difficulty  
was traced to the switch, and when found it was easily  
remedied. Meanwhile, however, valuable time was lost,  
and this, under critical conditions, might have been a  
matter of serious importance.

This suggests that a competent man should be sta-  
tioned during battle at every important electric con-  
nection to see that it is kept in working order and to  
give prompt notice of any default in it. In one other  
respect certainly there might be, and should be, a de-  
cided improvement in the matter of electric instalment.  
There is no sense in dividing it, as is done now, among  
several different departments. The Signal Corps wire  
the telephones, the telautographs and the electric clocks;  
the Engineers provide for the electric power and light  
at the emplacements and fire-control stations, build the  
rooms in which the instruments are placed, and install the  
dynamoes, ammunition hoists and motors; finally the Or-  
dnance establish the electric connections in the battery,  
and wire the guns and furnish the range-finders. Here are  
the three departments interposing between the power and the  
gun. It seems to us obvious that there should be only one  
department for providing electricity and another for its use  
in the batteries and fire-control stations.

It will probably be found that the Engineers are the  
best organized for taking charge of the business of fur-  
nishing electric power. They have the great advantage  
of being less centralized than the other departments, the  
district Engineers having authority to act and to spend  
money without waiting for the slow process of referring  
things to Washington before they can act. They have  
also the boats, and the mechanical appliances for doing  
any heavy work that may be required of them. No  
corps jealousy, if there is any such a thing, and no corps  
ambition should be permitted to interfere with so im-  
portant an improvement as this. It is the business of  
the Engineers to furnish the forts, that of the Ordnance  
to arm them and that of the Artillery to use them. Here  
is a distinct and definite division of labor: we fail to see why there need be  
any other. Under modern conditions electric in-



stallment is as much a part of the equipment of a fort as the building of emplacements, and it is essential that there should be unity of action in providing it and unity of responsibility for it.

We do not learn of any friction among the various departments furnishing electricity during the preparation of the forts at Portland. They worked together harmoniously enough, but they were often working on parallel lines and thus interfered with each other, the result being some confusion and delay. The Signal Corps would install an independent line and ground their wires, without reference to the effect of this upon the power plant, and the Signal officers were called from their legitimate work, for which they are most admirably equipped, and required to do what was practically engineering duty, for which they are not trained. To quote an expression ascribed to an officer of the Signal Corps: "The signal work at Portland was merely a side show to the work in Alaska." With the Engineers and Ordnance it was work of the sort upon which their very existence as military departments depends.

Another lesson taught by the maneuvers is that of the imperative necessity of increasing the relative proportion of personnel to material in both Navy and Army. The Navy is notoriously short of officers, and even with the aid of the State artillerists our batteries at Portland were unable to fully equip even two reliefs when they should have had three. The week's work has been a severe strain on all taking part in it and our officers do not hanker for a repetition of it as a means of summer enjoyment. The Navy had the advantage of knowing what they intended to do and choosing their own time for action; the Army had to keep awake day and night lest those persistent webfeet should steal a march upon them and they were much too lively for comfort, as experiences at Fort Georges and Long Island show.

There was a pleasant spirit of co-operation between the Army and Navy at Portland in spite of the rivalry between them, and the result of their joint action will be an increase of wholesome respect between the two Services, each for the other. The importance of cultivating the spirit and the habit of hearty and efficient co-operation between our sea and our land forces cannot well be exaggerated. The maneuvers just ended taught many useful lessons to both Services, but they were no fair test of our defensive power. If our defenses made such an excellent showing when they were deprived of their outer line of observation and defense in the Navy, what could they not do with the Navy co-operating?

The danger is less from the sea than from the land, and it is important that we should provide a co-operating force to guard the rear of the forts. How far the militia will be able to supply this it is difficult to say. How are we to give them that professional spirit, and that habit of quick decision and effective action which is required when the possession of a fort, or even a seaport, may depend upon what is done within a few minutes? We have no surplus of these qualities even in the Regular Army at present, but we have the means for training our Regulars, and getting rid of those not susceptible of training, which the State troops do not possess. These annual maneuvers will furnish them with excellent training if they treat them with sufficient seriousness. It was hardly in character for the Governor of Maine and his adjutant general to strive, as they apparently did, to convert the business of the week into a social function. They could have had a very inadequate appreciation of the strain upon our Army officers, subject, from lowest to highest, to being routed out at all hours of the day and night, catching only snatches of sleep in their clothes, and without a single moment of relaxation to devote to the entertainment of even a governor and his women friends. Every moment not devoted to imperative duty was needed for rest.

Paraphrasing the language of an English contemporary with reference to the British naval maneuvers, we may say that the lesson of the maneuvers is, that there should be more maneuvers. Every year these operations are carried out they throw further light on questions in which all students of war are interested. But to expect them to provide definite replies is to expect too much. The maneuvers afford excellent training for the officers, subjects of interest for the men, and they test the material of war as far as is possible, short of the actual thing.

#### WORK OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

The work of the General Staff of the Army is progressing to the satisfaction of the Chief of Staff, although it is admitted that there is yet much to be done in the way of smoothing out the many rough places incidental to the change from the old to the new system of administration at the War Department. The transfer of some of the divisions of the Adjutant General's Office to the Record and Pension Office has been the subject of considerable talk at the War Department, especially among the clerks of the divisions affected, many of whom have been attached to the Adjutant General's Office for forty years. It is generally believed at the War Department, however, that the change will be for the best in the end, although it will take some time for the officers and clerks to adapt themselves to the new conditions.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, has not

yet announced the personnel of the three divisions of the General Staff of the Army, but has temporarily made assignments of work to the officers of the General Staff as arranged under the organization of the so-called Provisional General Staff. Apparently there is much red tape added to the methods of the War Department under the new system, but it is predicted that when the new organization has been perfected the affairs of the Department will run much more smoothly than they have in the past.

Many matters of interest are now before the General Staff. The recommendations contained in the annual reports of the various military commanders have all been submitted to the various divisions of the General Staff for comment. The question of the re-establishment of the Army post exchange on its old basis; the question of recommending to Congress that a law be enacted making it a crime for any person not connected with the military service to wear the uniform of the Army, and matters of a like nature, are all now being considered by the General Staff Corps. Practically all of the recommendations to Congress for new legislation affecting the Army will be made by the General Staff.

Another important matter now before the General Staff of the Army, and one which may be decided soon, is the advisability of realigning the military departments. Since the formation of the eight military departments now in existence the transportation facilities have materially changed, and it is considered advisable by many officers to realign the boundaries of the departments to conform with the new conditions in the transportation line. The proposition which has been suggested and is now before the General Staff looks to the division of the Department of the East into two departments, the new one to be known either as the Department of the South or the Department of the Gulf, probably the former. Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory may be taken from the Department of the Missouri and combined into one new department.

The General Staff Corps is also considering the rehabilitation of many forts and old Army posts in various parts of the country, but mainly in the Western section, which have been abandoned for years. In connection with the possibility that the Army in the Philippines will be reduced during the coming year, it has been found necessary to provide additional room for troops in this country. It is not improbable that some entirely new posts will be established.

Major General Bates, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has made his recommendations to the War Department regarding the maneuvers to be held at West Point, Ky., during the latter part of this month. According to the War Department these maneuvers will be on a much larger scale than those held last year at Fort Riley, and in fact will be the most comprehensive military maneuvers ever held in this country. The War Department has approved General Bates's recommendations for the troops to take part in the maneuvers. There will be one battalion of Engineers; a hospital corps detached under the command of Assistant Surgeon Charles R. Reynolds, from Washington Barracks; a detachment of Signal Corps men from Fort Myer; two squadrons of the 7th Cavalry; six troops of the 8th Cavalry; the 14th and 21st Batteries of Field Artillery; headquarters and nine companies of the 9th Cavalry; the 1st Infantry; headquarters and eleven companies of the 3d Infantry; four companies of the 20th Infantry; three regiments and a battalion of Infantry from Indiana; two regiments from Kentucky; three regiments and a battalion from Michigan and one regiment from Wisconsin. It is probable that other troops will be selected later. The troops selected for the maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kan., follow: One battalion of Engineers from Fort Leavenworth; the 1st and 2d Squadrons of the 4th Cavalry from Riley; 1st and 3d Squadrons of the 8th Cavalry; headquarters, band and 1st and 3d Squadrons of the 10th Cavalry; the 6th, 7th, 19th, 20th, 25th, 28th and 29th Batteries of Field Artillery and all of the 6th, 2d, 21st and 25th Infantry; the headquarters, band, and ten companies of the 22d Infantry; the headquarters, band and one battalion of the 12th Infantry and a detachment of Hospital and Signal Corps men. Also the following militia organizations: Arkansas, one battalion; Colorado, one battalion; Iowa, one regiment and one battalion; Missouri, one regiment and Nebraska, one regiment.

Don Emilio Aguinaldo, former leader of the Filipino insurrection, has issued a letter to his fellow islanders which affords further proof that he has basely deserted his "anti-imperialist" sympathizers here in the United States. In this letter Aguinaldo urges the Filipinos to forsake their besetting sin of gambling, to adopt better methods of agriculture, to hold aloof from political intrigue and to send their children to the public schools in order that they may become intelligent, useful, law abiding men and women. In short, Aguinaldo tells his people that their real interests require cheerful obedience to American authority, and that they will prosper intellectually, morally and materially just in proportion as they support the government which the United States has established in the islands. The plain meaning of these utterances is that the former leader of the insurrection has cut loose from the "anti-imperialist" sentimentalists and trouble-makers here in the United States and con-

cluded that the establishment of American control in the archipelago was the best thing that ever happened for its inhabitants. Yet with their inherent perverseness and their affectation of superior knowledge of what is best for the Filipino, the "anti-imperialists," who have heretofore regarded Aguinaldo as a saintly martyr, will now probably charge that he has been bribed with American gold! It is interesting to observe that Aguinaldo is heartily in favor of developing an extensive system of railways to afford easy communication among the various provinces of the Island of Luzon. He is certainly becoming Americanized at a furious rate.

There is considerable speculation among Army officers as to who will obtain the permanent appointment as brigadier general upon the retirement on Jan. 9 next of Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young. It has already been officially announced at the War Department that Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee will at that time be promoted to the grade of lieutenant general and assigned to duty as Chief of Staff. Brig. Gen. George M. Randall will probably be promoted to the grade of major general, but there is considerable doubt as to who will obtain the vacancy in the grade of brigadier general thus caused. Some of the younger officers in the line of the Army are prominently mentioned for the billet. Among these are Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th Cav., who did such excellent work in command of the troops in Mindanao; Col. Clarence R. Edwards, who has won the admiration of the President and War Department authorities because of his excellent administration as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and Major Hugh L. Scott, 14th Cav. It has not, of course, yet been decided who will be selected for the brigadier generalcy and we understand no announcement will be made until just before the vacancy occurs. As we have stated on several occasions, it is the intention of the President to promote and retire on January 9 and the next following few days, a few other officers with Civil War records.

An enlisted man of the Navy writes: "I wish you would agitate the question of new uniform for the enlisted personnel of the Navy. We're all sick of this century old out-of-date uniform. No self-respecting man can go ashore without feeling himself a low, degraded sort of person, as he can meet with no good accommodations and the class of people you must of necessity associate with may be below you morally and mentally. The better class ashore size you up with an undisguised contempt and make you feel like a person with some contagious disease. Most of us don't particularly care as to what kind of a dress we wear aboard ship, but when we go on shore it is for the purpose of meeting with fair accommodations, that we may enjoy ourselves like men. I am in the Service only a few years, but I've traveled to and fro to some extent and mixed up with some of the best, but I will say for the bluejacket that, as far as intelligence goes, he is above the average, and only as far as he is compelled to resort when ashore to places he should avoid, is he below the average morally. A new dress will encourage the enlistment of good men and give us better discipline, better efficiency. A better navy will be the result."

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., who returned on Aug. 29 from Berlin, where he represented the Army in the international conference on wireless telegraphy, properly declines to discuss the work of the conference in advance of the publication of his official report, but there are intimations that certain agreements were established which will greatly facilitate the use of the wireless system as a means of international communication. Eight of the leading nations of the world were represented in the conference, and the discussions of the delegates covered the scientific as well as the commercial and international aspects of wireless communication. General Greely long ago took the ground that wireless telegraphy should be regulated by an international code which should prohibit one company from refusing to receive and forward messages transmitted to it by a rival system, and it is earnestly to be hoped that he succeeded in persuading the conference to adopt that highly important provision.

The question of filling the vacancies in the Signal Corps by the detail of officers from the line of the Army has become exceedingly serious and the corps is suffering from lack of officers. The only officer who has passed the required examination for detail to the Signal Corps since the passage of the act authorizing an increased number of officers in the corps is Lieut. C. H. Lanza, but he was not detailed because it was found that he was near promotion to the grade of captain and could not, at the best, serve in the Signal Corps more than a few weeks before promotion. It thus happens that not one of the original vacancies in the Signal Corps have yet been filled. It is understood that General Greely will, in his forthcoming annual report, recommend that Congress enact a law offering to officers of the line special inducements to be detailed to the Signal Corps.

An attempt is being made by the War Department to establish a basis for estimating the annual cost of maintaining a soldier of the organized militia. Application for information has been made to the adjutants general of several of the States, but as yet no replies have been received.



## JOINT MANEUVERS AT PORTLAND.

The joint maneuvers at Portland, which began at midnight on Tuesday, Aug. 25, closed at noon on Saturday, Aug. 29, followed by a parade and review in Portland on Monday.

The question as to which triumphed in the joint maneuvers, the attack or the defense, may interest the general public, but it does not concern either the Navy or the Army. There was no decision on this point by the umpires last year and there is not likely to be any this year. The purpose of the maneuvers was not conquest, but instruction, and chiefly for the instruction of the Army and the discovery of weak points, if there were any, in our system of coast defense. To this end the movements of the Navy under Admiral Barker were chiefly directed. The Admiral's first move was to attack along the whole line, to knock down searchlights, destroy power houses, countermine channels, and to run past forts, keeping the whole line of defenses on the qui vive.

There is a great difference of opinion about the searchlights. Officers on the battleships, including the Army observers, did not know that they were picked up, and are not quite convinced yet that they were recognized. When the Kearsarge dashed ahead at about 4:25, Aug. 26, they were sure that they had not been recognized. While the battleships were awaiting daylight, they were just inside the lighted buoy. They were not moving about, but were lying still. It is estimated that they were there nearly or quite an hour and a half waiting for daylight. The Scorpion and Peoria and three destroyers had gone in early, i.e., shortly after midnight, and had caused some commotion.

On the morning of the 26th (the morning of the attack) the Panther made an unsuccessful attempt to take Long Island. While Admiral Sands with his vessels was destroying the stations on Cape Elizabeth and shelling camps, and Admiral Coghlan was attacking the fortifications by way of Hussey Sound, and the battleship by way of main ship channel, Admiral Wise was seizing a base at Whaleboat Island and sending parties (expeditions) out to Orr's Island, Haskell Island and Jewell's Island to take possessions of any signal parties and stations that they might find.

On the night of the 26th, Captain Reeder was sent with the Hartford and the smaller vessels to keep the forts occupied, to countermine, etc., while Commander Murdock with 100 of the Alliance's handmen went in the rear, past Little John Island, which had been seized during the day, and signal station captured, to do what he could in the matter of surprise. He was successful, actually surprising and capturing Fort Georges, taking the astonished soldiers as they came out of their quarters. It is also claimed that this naval force were in position to destroy all of the reserve ammunition and submarine explosives of the entire Portland District, and this with absolute security, not a gun or searchlight being brought to bear on them while they were passing along the inner harbor among the wharves and vessels, the men concealed under bagging so as to give an innocent look to their boats. Commander Murdock claims that the destruction of Portland was within his power.

Besides disturbing the camps and keeping their men in the forts on the alert, Captain Reeder landed a force on Ram Island, thinking there was a station there, but found he was mistaken.

On the 27th the Scorpion and Peoria towed a large number of boats containing at least one thousand men in charge of Captain Swinburne, of the Texas, to attack Long Island. This, from their point of view, was a very successful attack, as the defenders were flanked, and their entrenchments captured while they were out of them. The place was declared out of action for 24 hours by the umpires.

That same afternoon, 27th, all the vessels left the base, picked up their boats just outside the entrance to Broad Sound (i.e. the boats with the men who had gone on the expedition to Long Island and who were returning) and when all were ready, the Kearsarge led the column to make a day attack along the whole line for the purpose primarily of giving the Army a good chance to test their range finders on vessel after vessel, as they changed their positions, and also to give the Navy a chance to test their own range finders, comparing the ranges given by the officers who were using the instruments with the distances given by the chart from plotting, bearings, etc.

This being done in the day time may have seemed merely spectacular, but it served a useful purpose. The fleet then anchored under Cape Elizabeth.

On the morning of the 28th, Admiral Coghlan landed in charge of a force of about 1,500 men, including the Massachusetts Naval Militia and Maine Naval Reserves to capture their stations at Cape Elizabeth, destroy the range finder base and to clean out that part of the country. He was given the smaller vessels of the fleet to co-operate, but none of the larger ones. The Navy thought the expedition was eminently successful, although it is claimed that the soldiers on shore were constructively entrenched, and that therefore a force of ten times the number should be landed to capture it, as their supporting ships had been sunk. This landing was made also to give the militia on shore some experience in mimic war.

After this was done Admiral Barker consulted with Colonel Symons, the Army observer, to see if he could suggest anything from the Army point of view which should be done, and as he could think of nothing else, Admiral Barker sent a flag of truce to General Chaffee to ask him if there was anything in particular that he could suggest, but he said he was perfectly satisfied. That the time might be occupied and to give the searchlights another test, Admiral Barker sent the smaller vessels in on the night of the 28th, to keep the "good boys" in the forts awake, so that they should not say the Navy was loafing. The soldiers were ready for a good night's rest when the maneuvers were over and the Navy enjoyed their sleep, although for many there was but little sleep on the trip to Menemsha Bight, where they went after the maneuvers.

General Chaffee very handsomely congratulated the Navy on its work in the letter which follows:

"Portland, Me., 12 M., Aug. 29, 1903.

"Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commanding North Atlantic fleet, U.S.S. Kearsarge.

"Dear Admiral: With the completion of the maneuvers I beg to thank you for myself and the Regular Army and the National Guard troops engaged, for the splendid manner in which the fleet under your command carried out its part of the program. No efforts were spared to thoroughly test the material and per-

sonnel of the defenses. We could hardly expect more strenuous efforts from a real enemy.

"I congratulate you on the good work accomplished.

"Respectfully yours,  
"ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major General U.S.A."

Some of the rules of the maneuvers are considered by the officers acting under them to be absurd, but all recognize the fact, as General Chaffee said, that this was not a contest between the Army and Navy, but maneuvers to develop any weakness on either side for their mutual profit.

The order for the attack issued by Admiral Barker was as follows:

Confidential. U.S. Flagship Kearsarge, Rockland, Maine, August 24, 1903.

PLAN OF ATTACK NO. 1. ARMY AND NAVY MANEUVERS. At early daylight on the morning of the 26th of August, if the weather be favorable, it is proposed to make a general attack along the whole line from Richmond Island, below Cape Elizabeth, to the easternmost signal station in Casco Bay.

Rear Admiral Wise, with his vessels will operate in the neighborhood of Broad Sound—seize a base, demolish (constructively), the signal stations on Orr's Island, Haskell Island, and any others that may be found in this vicinity; cut (constructively), any telegraph lines he may discover—and annoy the enemy generally—landing parties to capture guards at signal stations, etc.

Rear Admiral Coghlan with his command will operate from Hussey Sound and Lucke's Sound, passing inside, engaging the enemy whenever it may be possible in that vicinity and if practicable get around Great Diamond and Cow Islands and attack those stations from the rear, cutting cables (constructively), countermining, knocking down signal stations, and searchlights, etc., (constructively), so far as practicable.

The Commander-in-Chief will, with the battleship division and several auxiliaries, attempt to countermine the main ship channel and White Head channel and pass the batteries in that vicinity.

Rear Admiral Sands with his ships will engage to the westward of the main ship channel as far south as Richmond Island, destroying (constructively), searchlights, power houses, signal stations and engaging Fort Williams if practicable from a position out of reach of the enemy's guns.

The foregoing is the general plan of operations for the first morning of the maneuvers. Details are left to the flag officers, who are expected to exercise their ingenuity in worrying the enemy within their respective spheres of operations as defined above.

The wireless telegraph on our ships should in no case be used until after our vessels are discovered, as it would give the enemy notice of our approach—but all messages sent by the enemy to their own posts should be received and reported at once, whether in cipher or not. When our vessels are discovered our wireless should be worked so as to confuse the enemy by interference.

Commanding officers are reminded that the coast of Maine is rocky, and that, as this is not actual war, too great risks should not be taken—as it is undesirable that any vessel should get on the rocks.

Should the weather be too thick to attempt running the big ships past the batteries something might be done in countermining or destroying ranges (constructively), and capturing signal stations.

Should our vessels succeed in getting past the batteries they will return after a reasonable stay of an hour or two in reducing the shore batteries.

The base to be seized when our vessels will collect after the attack is in the vicinity of Whale Boat Island.

The following will compose the commands of the different flag officers, for this attack:

Rear Admiral Coghlan: Olympia, Baltimore, Newport, Panther and Vixen, and two destroyers, Worden and Stewart.

Rear Admiral Sands: Texas, Chicago, Indiana, Hartford.

Rear Admiral Wise: Yankee, Topeka, Prairie, Essex, Alliance and Nina; colliers Sterling, Marcellus and Caesar will go to the base following this force.

The Commander-in-Chief: Kearsarge, Illinois, Alabama, Peoria, Scorpion, and three destroyers, Truxtun, Lawrence and Whipple.

Carry out the instructions laid down in the rules for the Army and Navy Maneuvers as faithfully as possible, taking times, firing guns for points, observing effect of search lights, etc.

Ships will be cleared for action and no lights shown when near the scene of operations after midnight of the twenty-fifth (25), unless to avoid accident.

A. S. BARKER, Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy,  
Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Fleet.

How much has been gained by the Army from the maneuvers of last year and practice since, is shown by the fact that the fire from the forts in Portland Harbor was nearly twice as rapid as that at New London last year. The work done by the Army is indicated by the bulletins issued by Col. Samuel M. Mills, U.S.A., from his headquarters from time to time. The first we published last week. The others follow:

Division Headquarters, August 27.—The entire fleet assembled in Broad Sound at noon, and shortly afterwards formed for squadron attack on Forts Levett and Williams. At 4:36 the commanding officer at Fort Levett observed that battle flags had been hoisted on every vessel of the squadron, and the order was immediately sent to the emplacements to form in detachments and ammunition detail for action. Post by post the various forts reported their batteries as ready for action, and in an incredibly short time the sub-district commanders reported their commands to Colonel Mills as ready.

At 4:45 the Kearsarge led the way out from Broad Sound followed by a long column of battleships, cruisers, gunboats, auxiliaries and destroyers. The order in column was: Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Baltimore, Texas, Chicago, Olympia, Topeka, Panther, Alliance, Vixen, Prairie, Yankee, Peoria, and the five destroyers steaming nearly due south. The flagship led the line in a turn to westward, and then again swung to the south and east, until a circle had been completed to the leading ship under the first turn.

The order for opening fire was given at district headquarters and ship by ship the fleet was systematically annihilated by the guns and mortars of Forts Preble, McKinley, Levett and Williams.

At 4:55 and before she had fired a shot the Kearsarge was declared out of action, and the fire of the forts opened at 3,000 yards dealt the same fate to the succeeding vessels in the column, until the destroyers were reached when their case was given attention by the 15-pound batteries at Forts Levett and Williams at the rate of 42 shots to each boat.

At 5:45 the action was over and the forts rested on their laurels. To be sure the ships had fired fiercely and rapidly as well as with happy disregard of targets in their simultaneous use of the port and starboard batteries, but as has already been said, the echo of the guns which brought them to destruction had long died away before the report from their own guns reached the ears of the Coast Artillerymen.

It was a magnificent spectacle.

(Signed) S. M. MILLS, Colonel Commanding.

Headquarters Artillery District, Aug. 28, 1903.—With the coming of darkness last night, the Navy resumed its persistent efforts to find a weak spot in the system of defense of the district and for seven hours the garrisons of the four forts were kept interestingly engaged.

At 10:25 last evening a squadron was detected in the act

of approaching Fort Levett and four minutes later the guns of the fort opened upon its vessels as they were picked up one by one by the merciless searchlights. The night was dark, though clear and the white rays from the powerful lenses were worked with unerring effect. In fact, during the two nights which have passed since the opening of the maneuvers, not a single vessel has approached the post undetected.

The attack in the early part of last evening was made by a squadron of four cruisers and gunboats with the training ship Hartford. Its purpose was to cover a dash into the harbor by its torpedo boat destroyers.

Eight minutes after the signal for beginning the action the Panther was declared out, and two minutes later the Newport was added to the list of naval casualties.

At 10:40 p. m. the Prairie was put out of action followed by the Baltimore at 10:45 and the Hartford at 10:49. In the eleven minutes that followed three destroyers accompanying the squadron were theoretically rendered non-existent. In this work Forts Levett, Preble and Williams were engaged. The attacking ships showed their running lights at 11:25 and this phase of the maneuvers came to a close.

At 2 a. m. a daring, though reckless, attempt at forcing a landing on Cushing's Island was made by 160 marines and blue jackets in cutters towed by launches and supported by a few of the lighter vessels of the fleet. The landing party was promptly discovered, however, and was cut to pieces by rapid fire machine gun and small arms fire and the supporting squadron lost two unarmored cruisers and a destroyer in the foolhardy undertaking. From that time until the dawn the three posts in the southern part of the district were not molested, though shots occasionally were fired at vessels attempting to steal in out of the darkness.

On Cape Elizabeth attempts at landing were successfully repulsed, as well as at Long Island, but at old Fort Gorges, the unarmed casemated works in the inner harbor the Navy scored its first success.

Here were quartered the men of the torpedo company who were not on duty, as well as a signal and searchlight detail. At 3:15 a. m. a party of 100 marines in launches towed by a torpedo destroyer, succeeded in reaching the post by taking advantage of a dark sector, not covered by the ray of the searchlight, and, after overpowering the sentry at the dock the rest of the garrison were captured before there was opportunity for making any effectual resistance. The post was abandoned immediately afterwards, as it has no value and forms no part of the scheme of defense.

Just as dawn appeared firing was heard in the direction of Fort McKinley and at 4:15 a. m. word was received from that fort that a destroyer and five cutters with 150 men had tried to land and surprise the post, and had met with repulse by the rapid fire guns and small arm fire of the Maine Infantry.

This closed the active operations for the twenty-four hour period and gave time for much needed rest to the officers and men of the attack and defense.

Headquarters Artillery District, Aug. 28.—The umpires and observers have passed a weary night, and to no purpose. At the close of the bombardment of yesterday afternoon the squadron sailed to the southward and westward, but the impression prevailed that it would return under cover of darkness for a determined night attack. In anticipation of this, the fire commander's station and batteries of the district were kept fully manned while the Infantry supports remained on the alert. At 1:57 a report came from the Two Lights signal station that a force of marines had been landed at Old Orchard and later the same station reported a torpedo boat off Cape Elizabeth.

At 3:14 a. m. a fleet of ten or twelve ships was reported to have sailed from Jewell's Island, laying its course south-westerly. At 3:20 a. m. the Jordan's Point station reported the landing of a body of marines at Spurwink River and later it was reported that communication with the station had been cut off. This later report was confirmed by Major Anderson at Silver Springs. Communication was finally re-established.

At 5 a. m. the fleet was reported as lying at Richmond Harbor and eight minutes later it was reported that 600 marines had landed at Pond Cove. The location of the fleet had been confirmed, but the reports of the landing have yet to be verified.

At 5:30 the flagship signalled the fleet to raise anchor at 6:20.

S. M. MILLS, Col. Commanding.

District Headquarters, Aug. 29.—The signal station at Two Lights was captured this morning, and the enemy is now making an attack on the searchlight station at Pond Cove. The force was divided and a detachment of 200 men sent to take Silver Spring, but were repulsed by a battery of Field Artillery and two companies of the 1st Maine Regiment, State militia.

The remainder of the force took the south of the spring and made an assault on the station at Two Lights, capturing it. This put that station and searchlight out of the game for 24 hours. One battery of Artillery and two companies, E and L, of the 1st Regiment were taken prisoners.

The enemy continued to march toward Pond Cove, and is attacking the searchlight station. The ultimate point of the attack is Fort Williams or Fort Preble, probably the latter, on account of the peculiar range of the mortar batteries, which command all the other forts.

Major Duvall has abandoned his battery at Williams, and is with his command in the trenches to protect his rear from the enemy, who are now 2,600 strong. The fleet is now at anchor at Prout's Neck, but it is expected that it will come to the support of the land forces and shell the battery at the entrance of the harbor.

Six hundred men are being sent to the trenches at Preble and the trenches of Meeting House Hill. It will take 6,000 of the enemy to overcome the force.

At 9 o'clock the fire of the fleet slackened for a few minutes and then reopened. Between the roar of the heavy guns could be heard the popping of the galling machine guns of the ships.

Shortly after 9 o'clock four destroyers ran in close to the Two Lights and swept the shore with their small rifles. At 9:30 two shots were fired from the southerly battery at Fort Williams, and a few minutes later shots were tried from all the guns at Fort Levett. Fire was continued from the batteries at Forts Williams and Levett until the destroyers were put out of action.

The operations of the naval attack have been to-day transferred to local lines, and the scene of hostilities has been the country lying south and west of Cape Elizabeth. The landing was directed by Rear Admiral Coghlan, and was vigorously opposed by the Field Artillery and Infantry, under command of Major Anderson.

The defense was successful, under the rules adopted for the maneuvers, but the naval contingent effected a landing by their force of numbers, and Major Anderson accordingly fell back slowly before the advance of the naval brigade. Arriving at his camp at Silver Springs, Major Anderson disposed his troops in their entrenchments and fought a stubborn defensive battle. In the operations before this he had captured five of the attacking party and had used shrapnel with telling effect.

Captain Conklin also had been engaged with a force of about 450 marines and had been given the decision by the umpires.

Meanwhile a strong naval contingent had been skirmishing from Spurwink River to Two Lights and the station at the latter point was captured at 9:34. Under the conditions and in view of the fact that the vessels of the squadron were covering the advance of the naval brigade by shelling the shore, Major Duvall, at Fort



Williams, naturally concluded that post seriously threatened and reported to district headquarters his intention of withdrawing his Artillery troops from their guns for service in the entrenchments on his land front. At his request it was arranged that the second front of his post should be protected by the fire of guns at Forts Levett and Preble.

Two torpedo boats, in advance of the remainder of the squadron, were put out of action by Fort Williams at 9:34. Preparations were then made to meet the impending land attack.

This, however, was not found to be necessary, since a destroyer, bearing a flag of truce, was sent from the fleet to Fort Preble and an armistice until 5 p.m. was arranged between Rear Admiral Barker and Major General Chaffee.

Late in the afternoon word was received by Colonel Mills that the umpires had decided that this intended landing had been successfully resisted, and the decision necessarily reversed the situation at Two Lights, depriving the Navy of its success at that point.

At sunset to-night the Artillery defense is on the alert and waiting the next move of its resourceful enemy.

On Saturday the training squadron under Rear Admiral Wise, consisting of the Yankee, Panther, Topeka, Hartford, Essex and Alliance, came into the harbor and landed men for the parade.

The torpedo boat destroyers also came into the harbor about noon, with the main part of the fleet, consisting of the battleships Kearsarge, Illinois, Alabama and Texas and the cruisers Olympia, Baltimore and Chicago, anchored off the harbor entrance and waited there for mail. They sailed in the afternoon for Menemsha Light, Martha's Vineyard Island, where the next two weeks will be devoted to target practice. After that the ships will go to navy yards to be overhauled.

The injuries caused to the Olympia by grounding on Wednesday may make it necessary to postpone her target practice and send her to the navy yard for repairs.

The line for the parade at Portland on Saturday was as follows:

Major G. N. Whistler, commanding brigade of the Artillery Corps, and staff; Lieut. Carter, Lieut. Hillman and Capt. F. B. Mitchell, of the Artillery, and Mid. Wygant, of the Navy, mounted.

Chandler's 1st Regiment band.

Major W. P. Duval, commanding the 1st Regiment, Coast Artillery, divided into three battalions: first battalion, Capt. James M. Williams, Battery 74th; Captain Vestal and 2d Lieutenant Breckinridge, 87th; 1st Lieutenant Hasbrouck and 2d Lieutenant Tidball; 49th, 1st Lieutenant Lipop, 2d Lieutenant Jordan; 81st, Captain Carr, 1st Lieutenant Donnelly, from Fort Williams.

The 2d Battalion, Capt. Hamilton Rowan; 98th, 1st Lieutenant Roberts, 2d Lieutenant Bryson; 96th, Captain Hamilton, 2d Lieutenant Monroe; 53d, Captain Stewart, 2d Lieutenant Ross; 57th, Captain Buckley and 2d Lieutenant Marshall.

The 3d Battalion, Capt. George F. Barney; 107th, Captain Jackson and 2d Lieutenant Burke; 55th, Captain Young, 2d Lieutenant Taylor; 95th, Captain Wallace, 2d Lieutenant Page; 75th, Captain Moses, 2d Lieutenant Butler.

Following the 1st Regiment came a division of the ambulance corps of ten men:

Second Regiment, Major C. D. Parkhurst; 1st Battalion, Major Adam Slaker; 37th, Captain Stevens, 1st Lieutenant Harrison; 80th, Captain Phisterer, 1st Lieutenant Lefort; 114th, 1st Lieutenant Ballentine, 2d Lieutenant Keeling; 84th, Capt. Ketchum, 1st Lieutenant Bennett.

Second Battalion.—Capt. E. S. Benton; 112th, 1st Lieutenant Golden; 113th, Captain Smith, 1st Lieutenant Mould; 40th, 1st Lieutenant Sharple, 2d Lieutenant McElgin; 120th, Captain Johnson, 1st Lieutenant Jones. Another detachment of the ambulance corps followed with ten men.

The 23d and 27th Batteries of mounted Artillery came next in order. The 23d was commanded by Capt. John Conklin, 1st Lieut. C. M. Bunker and 2d Lieut. E. F. Farnival. The 27th Battery's officers are Capt. J. E. McMahon and 1st Lieut. F. E. Hopkins. Following the two batteries was an ambulance wagon drawn by the Army mules.

The division of sailors was headed by the American Cadet band. Its formation was as follows:

Training Ship Alliance, Lieut. Comdr. W. P. White, commanding; Ensign V. A. Kimberly, Ensign H. K. Cope, Mid. G. Whitlock, Surg. C. D. W. Brownell, 176.

Cruiser Topeka, Lieut. C. P. Plunkett, commanding; three companies in all, 176 men, under command of Lieuts. D. V. H. Allen, A. A. Pratt and Ensign C. A. Gardner, Mid. P. Foley, Asst. Surg. J. H. Iden.

The sailors from the Topeka were headed by their own band, a fine organization.

Among those on the stand were Mayor Frederick E. Boothby, Col. S. M. Mills, Major W. D. Homer, Major Charles Ewing, Capt. C. J. Bailey, Brigadier General Smith, U.S.A., retired; Gen. Charles D. Mattocks, Col. H. Foster, military attaché of the British legation, Washington; Comdr. J. A. H. Nichols, of the Topeka; Comdr. J. B. Murdock, Alliance; Comdr. Albert Mertz, Newport; Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, ex-Governor.

In the course of an address before a joint meeting of the Merrimac Valley boards of trade, held at Haverhill, Mass., August 26, Secretary of the Navy Moody referred to the maneuvers held last week at Portland. After pointing out the great improvement which has been made in the United States within the past few years, he turned to the future.

No other country, he said, had a better prospect of peace than ours, but because war is a possibility to any nation, because we are building a greater navy to-day and because on these ships which we are building we must have able officers and men we are holding these maneuvers which attract attention at the present time.

"They are not for show or a spectacle," said the Secretary. "The fact that they are a spectacle is the chief objection to them, but they are to train officers and men because there is no other way they can be so well trained."

"There is an especial interest in these maneuvers for the people of New England. South of the Potomac there are few deep harbors, but as you come north the number and depth of harbors increase until between Provincetown and Eastport there are more deep harbors than on any part of our coast line."

"This is the most vulnerable part of our coast line," said the Secretary, "and because of the fact that upon each harbor stands a population representing in population and property vast interests of the nation, it becomes a part of the nation's duty to defend that property, and so these maneuvers are being held off this coast in order that the officers and men on our fleet may be trained to the defense of these cities and may have the opportunity by actual experience to learn the lesson which can be taught in no other way."

## RETURN OF REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Aug. 22 the 11th Cavalry, together with the 15th Cavalry and certain Infantry regiments, were scheduled to return to the United States the coming winter. In the issue of the JOURNAL of Aug. 29, however, I note that the 11th Cavalry is utterly ignored. Now the 27th Infantry (scheduled to return before the 11th Cavalry), went to the Philippines at precisely the same time, sailing a squadron of one and a battalion of the other on a transport.

Why are they not to return at the same time? It strikes me, as it also seems to strike others, that there is very little fairness shown in arranging, for "first over, first to return" should be the rule and it should be strictly adhered to, showing no partiality and justice to all alike, thus no one will have a right to complain.

CROSS SABRE.

## DISPROPORTIONATE ASSESSMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I desire to add my earnest approval of the sentiments expressed by Col. J. G. C. Lee in the JOURNAL of Aug. 29 with reference to the disproportionate assessment upon the older members of the Army Mutual Aid Association, for the purpose of creating a large and unnecessary reserve fund. The authorized large type in the last report, claiming the passage of the proposed amendment, would result in the loss of \$30,000 annually and increase the assessment upon the younger members, shows clearly where the support of the association has come from and how unjustly and inequitably the older members have been treated, and is one of the strongest arguments for the passage of the amendment. I have been paying since 1879 and have felt bitterly the unfair increase.

HENRY R. MIZNER.

## THE SCORPION IN COLLISION.

While the U.S.S. Scorpion, in command of Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush, was making a turn in the East River, New York, on Sept. 2, to enter the navy yard, she was rammed on her port side about 30 feet from her bow, by the steamer Whitney, of the Metropolitan line. The crash made a hole in the side of the gunboat for a distance of four feet and extending from her deck to below the water line nearly eight feet, big enough for two men to pass through. The water poured in at once in great volumes and only prompt action and collision bulkheads saved the vessel from sinking. Collision mats were quickly dropped over the side, pumps started, and the Scorpion with a heavy list started for the navy yard at full speed. The gunboat managed to get in safely and steamed into Whitney Basin with four feet of water in her hold, where she was made secure. Her bow was run up on the dock sill, and she was made fast with chains. Later, after the hole was further stopped up, she was freed of water and placed in dry dock for repairs.

The Scorpion, when the collision occurred, was returning from the maneuvers off Maine, and on board as passengers were Rear Admiral Barker, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, and Pay Director Littlefield, U.S.N. The vessel also had a number of sick men on board for the Naval Hospital.

The Scorpion is a converted yacht and has had some narrow escapes. On July 24, last year, she ran on the rocks at Newport, just previous to the maneuvers, and damaged her hull so that she had to lay up for repairs. While returning from Cuba, in December, 1898, she ran into a terrific storm off the coast of North Carolina and nearly foundered.

The Whitney ran into a schooner only last week in Long Island Sound, almost cutting her in two and drowning a number of the vessel's crew and some passengers on board.

## INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

With the defeat of gallant Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III., by the peerless American yacht, Reliance, in three straight races in the match for the "America's Cup," which ended with the race sailed on Sept. 3, American yachts in these cup contests have now thirteen straight victories to their credit, which comprise all the matches sailed over a period of fifty-two years. The contest which has ended in the triumph of the Yankee boat was not merely between rival yachts, but between British and American shipbuilders. This gives added importance to the fact that the America's cup is still safe in the hands of the New York Yacht Club.

The last series of races was expected to be the most exciting ever sailed for the cup, for it was the third attempt of Sir Thomas to try and lift it, and both the challenger and defender represented the most extreme type of racing machine, and they were the fastest single stickers ever produced by the countries they represented.

The designer of the Shamrock, William Fife, evidently relied on a fine and easy hull, with smaller sail power, and a time allowance to overcome the superior sail spread of the American boat, which was 2,000 square feet. Here is where he erred, for the Shamrock II. had a greater sail spread than Shamrock III., and made a better all round showing. The designer of the Reliance, N. G. Herreshoff, as has been customary, relied upon big driving power.

Until British designers and others realize that first of all they must have a driving power equal or superior to the American boat, under the present rules of the New York Yacht Club, they will always be in the rear, as the odds will be too much for them. The Shamrock was a beautiful craft, but so was the Reliance, and a far speedier one, and all honor is due her designer and those who sailed her.

Yachtsmen generally, however, hope to see in future races the elimination of the "racing machine," and a return to the serviceable yacht, combining speed, stability and comfort. It is worthy of note that the last three American sloops which represented serviceable yachts, viz., the Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer, in defending the cup, are in service and as good as the day they were built.

During the races the courses were laid under the direction of Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., while Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Poundstone, U.S.N., was in charge of the guide vessel. Comdr. H. Morrell, U.S.N., had charge of an emergency boat.

Too much praise cannot be given to the patrol fleet of U.S. Revenue cutters and yachts in command of Capt.

T. D. Walker, of the Revenue Cutter Service. These vessels kept the immense excursion fleet at a proper distance from the competing yachts at all times. The revenue cutters taking part in the patrol were the Gresham, Onondaga, Windom, Tuscarora, Seminole, Dallas and Algonquin. Captain Walker on Aug. 26 made a complaint before the United States Inspector of steam vessels against the captain of the City of Savannah and several other captains for disregarding the signals to keep outside the patrol lines.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

As to the injuries to the U.S.S. Massachusetts by striking a rock last month off the Maine coast, Rear Admiral Rodgers, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, reported Aug. 27 that a careful examination in dock shows injuries to docking keels and bottom plating substantially as reported from Bar Harbor. Considering the character and extent of injuries, temporary repairs are inadvisable. The report states that the injuries can be thoroughly and permanently repaired in seventy working days at estimated cost of labor, \$36,000; material, \$6,000. Admiral Rodgers also recommended that the Massachusetts be kept in No. 3 dock, and that the repairs to her bottom be immediately undertaken. The other vessels of the squadron ordered to New York for repairs should, in his opinion, be docked in No. 2 dock, except the Indiana, which is too large. The Bureau of Construction and Repairs recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that permanent repairs be made on the Massachusetts at the cost estimated, and Acting Secretary Darling approved the recommendation.

The U.S.S. Texas arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, Sept. 1, and the U.S.S. Baltimore also arrived at the yard the same day. The Texas is at the yard for repairs, and the principal work to be done on her is the replacement of the mountings for her 6-inch guns. The present mountings are old and out of date. No change will be made with regard to the turret guns. The ventilation system of the ship will be altered and she will be generally overhauled. The Baltimore is to get the rest of her battery. When she left the yard to join the maneuvers she had not received all of her battery.

While the U.S.S. Indiana was steaming into New York Bay on Sept. 3, she passed Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin watching the yacht race, and the Indiana's band, alive to the occasion, greeted him with "Wearing of the Green" and "God Save the King."

The important question of the selection of the General Inspector of the Pay Corps of the Navy was settled this week by Paymaster General Henry T. B. Harris, who detailed for that responsible position Pay Insp. Charles W. Littlefield. Pay Inspector Littlefield has just completed a long tour of duty as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Station, and is considered especially well adapted for the duties of the position to which he has been detailed by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Navy Department on Sept. 3 received a telegraphic report on the official trial of the protected cruiser Cleveland, which was held on the Cape Ann course. The vessel attained a speed of 16.430 knots, the speed required under the terms of the contract for her construction being 16.50 knots. It may be that when the exact speed is worked out the slight difference will be made up, but in any event it is probable that the ship will be accepted, the deficiency in speed being so very slight.

The brief and argument on behalf of Admiral Dewey and his officers and men presented by Messrs. Herbert & Micou and George A. and William B. King as attorneys, has just been submitted to the special attorney for the Government, with the request that he take up the case immediately and prepare his argument also upon the facts. Mr. Charles C. Binney, the special attorney, has always given the case his promptest attention and it is understood that he will take it up for immediate consideration. After he prepares his brief and a reply is filed by counsel for the libellants, the case can go to hearing before the auditor, to be appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The brief as filed consists of 102 pages of typewritten matter and the amount as stated to be claimed is \$890,326.99, of which one-half is claimed for the captors and one-half for the Navy pension fund.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling this week appointed a board of officers consisting of Rear Admiral Wells L. Field, Civil Engineer Assessor, Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, Lieut. Geo. R. Evans and Civil Engineer Cunningham for the purpose of determining the value of the work done on the new power house at the Naval Academy under the Carlin contract. The contract has been declared forfeited by the Navy Department and the contractors will be settled in accordance with the valuation placed upon the work by this board of officers. The authorities at the Navy Department have decided, in view of the fact that this contract has been forfeited, that the power house site shall be changed.

The Paris Journal Officiel has just published a decree by the Minister of Marine abolishing full dress uniform for naval officers of all ranks, except admiral and inspector general. The cost of the full uniform is considered out of proportion to the officer's pay.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "According to a rumor which has attained a certain amount of credence, the new battleships referred to the other day by Mr. Arnold-Forster are to have a displacement of 18,000 tons each. These vessels, it is said, have been designed by Mr. Philip Watts, and are to be more heavily armed, more efficiently protected, and to carry a larger supply of coal than any vessel at present afloat or building. Furthermore, they are to have a speed of nineteen knots."

The latest experimental submarine on the Continent is that by Russia. It seeks to combine the torpedo-boat design with qualities of submersion somewhat after the style of the whaleback—not so much to hide the position of the submerged hull in war as to secure the protective advantage given by a large volume of sea water over and around the main part of the submerged hull.

The naval authorities at Portland, England, have taken severe measures in dealing with the excessive consumption of cigarettes by the boys of the Boscawen and other training ships.

Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has as yet made no selections of designs for the new style china ware which, it is proposed, shall be adopted for the Naval Service. Admiral Bradford is having samples made by various manufacturing concerns and hopes to be able to make a definite selection soon.

The United States armored cruiser Maryland will be launched at the Newport News Ship Building Company's



yards on Sept. 12. The honor of christening her has been granted to the daughter of Brig. Gen. Francis E. Waters, judge advocate general on the staff of Governor Smith, and the State of Maryland will present the new cruiser with a magnificent silver table set.

Efforts to raise a big mushroom anchor at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., a few days since by two scows proving fruitless, a diver was sent down to ascertain the cause. It was found that the mushroom, which had been dropped some 50 years ago, was buried in 20 feet of mud, the action of the tide at this point forming an eddy causing the sand to settle above the mushroom forming a cone 20 feet high and 30 feet in diameter at the bottom. The mushroom will remain.

While engaged in the maneuvers off the Maine coast, one of the bunkers of the U.S.S. Yankee, containing 500 tons of coal, caught fire and was kept from spreading by continual watering. She arrived at Newport, R.I., Aug. 30.

#### EXAMINATION OF CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS.

We briefly noted in our issue of last week a circular prepared by the Bureau of Navigation giving the qualifications for permanent appointment as chief petty officer in the Navy. We give herewith some extracts of the circular:

They must show in themselves a good example of subordination, courage, zeal, sobriety, neatness and attention to duty. They shall aid to the utmost of their ability in maintaining good order, discipline and all that concerns the efficiency of the command. They must be citizens of the United States. Candidates must have for the use of the Board letters or memoranda from their commanding officers and divisional officers, stating the desirability of the candidate. Previous service and records and efficiency reports will be noted in making up the average of fitness. General bearing, personal qualifications and conduct records must be examined with particular care. The board must examine the candidate to decide his manual and mental capabilities.

All chief petty officers, to obtain new permanent appointments entitling them to \$70 per month, must have had sea service as a chief petty officer for at least one year. All chief petty officers of the seaman branch, viz., chief master at arms, chief boatswain's mate, chief gunner's mate, chief gun captain, chief quartermaster, should be leading men, competent to instruct recruits and drill gun divisions, a company of Infantry or a section of Artillery, and to conduct physical drill, and must have sufficient education to enable them to keep an accurate account of all stores coming under their charge.

A chief quartermaster must be an excellent signalman in all methods of signaling used in the Navy, except wireless telegraphy; must understand the manipulation of sounding machines, logs, steering engines, etc.

Chief turret captains must perform the essential duties of receiving orders, adjusting sights, directing the setting of sights, and particularly are to be men who could be trusted to carry out the very important regulations in the drill book for ensuring the safety of all operations during loading, firing, or in the case of miss fires, hang fires, or unforeseen casualties. In addition to the knowledge and ability necessary to drill the turret crews and to direct the fire of the guns in action in the absence of the officer in command, these men should have the mechanical knowledge and ability necessary to overhaul all parts of the turret gear and gun gear, and keep them at all times in efficient condition.

To fill these ratings, wholly or in part, commanding officers will select candidates that appear to possess the necessary qualifications from gunner's mates, men holding the rate of gun captain or certificate of graduation from the petty officers' school, gun-captain class, and other intelligent men—not alone of the seaman branch—of mechanical bent and good promise as leading men.

A candidate for chief water tender should be able to pass an examination along the following lines. [The details of this examination are summed up in the statement that he must be a first-class water tender, understanding thoroughly the feeding of a boiler, where the water level ought to be, and the different ways of telling where the water level is. He must be familiar with all fittings of a boiler and the repairs of the same. He should be a man of large experience as a water tender, who has proved his ability to handle men and take charge of a steaming watch.]

A chief machinist must be a man of strong character and fully capable of taking charge of men at drills and, whenever necessary, of controlling work, of planning details for the best employment of the force available, and of maintaining the discipline expected from chief petty officers. He must be careful and wholly trustworthy in executing orders, and, in general, quick, intelligent and subordinate.

A chief commissary steward must have had experience in catering for enlisted men. He must be familiar with the duties of the commissary steward. . . . Furthermore, he should be able to make up a good bill of fare, showing frequent variations from time to time within the scope of the Navy ration; and, in general, he should demonstrate his aptitude for the work.

A chief carpenter's mate should possess the following qualifications: He should be able to read and write English and have some knowledge of arithmetic. He should have been in the service for a period of not less than three years. He should be an excellent mechanic, thoroughly familiar with all woodworking repairs generally required on board ship, and be fairly well acquainted with ship construction. He should have sufficient knowledge of the pumping and drainage to pump compartments. He should have a full knowledge of the steam steering engine, and be thoroughly familiar with the capstan, windlass and deck winches, and be able to operate same. He should know what valves to close when the dry dock is being flooded preparatory to a vessel being taken out. He should be well posted on the care of air ports, manholes, battle hatches and watertight doors. He should have sufficient knowledge of stores to enable him to exercise full care of same.

A chief electrician must have a practical knowledge of the construction and method of operation of all electrical appliances of whatever nature installed on vessels of war, and the ability to assemble and disassemble the same and to make repairs within the scope of the ship's force. To care for and maintain in an efficient operative condition all electrical machinery and appliances, to prevent unnecessary deterioration, and to conduct such tests as may be prescribed, with a thorough knowledge of the testing apparatus supplied for this purpose. A knowledge of the technical nomenclature adopted to describe and identify all electrical material furnished to ships, with such educational qualities as may be necessary to keep a record of stores and prepare such reports as may be required.

Chief yeomen to flag officers, commanding officers, and chief of staff must be stenographers and typewriters; must be familiar with the handling of correspondence and the regulations governing the same. The executive officer's yeoman must be a typewriter and be familiar with the regulations relating to enlistments, discharges, transfers, promotions, etc. Paymaster's yeoman, equipment yeoman, and engineer's yeoman must be typewriters, good accurate copyists, familiar with bookkeeping sufficiently well to keep a record of stores of the various departments, the handling, and stowing of same.

Bandmasters must be competent musicians as well as leaders and be able to arrange scores for the various instruments of the band.

## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

#### Battleship Squadron.

ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Menemsha Light Aug. 31.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. Arrived at Menemsha Light Aug. 31.  
KEARSARGE, Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. (Flagship of Admiral Barker.) Arrived at Menemsha Light Aug. 31.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. J. G. Eaton. Arrived at navy yard, New York, Sept. 2, after being run into by a merchant steamer. Will be repaired at navy yard.  
CHICAGO, Capt. C. C. Cornwall. Arrived at Menemsha Light Aug. 31.

#### Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan). Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Arrived at Menemsha Light Sept. 2.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Boston.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Bahia Honda.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. A. Mertz. Arrived at Portland Aug. 29.  
PANTHER, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. Arrived at Menemsha Light Aug. 31.  
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Arrived at navy yard, New York, Sept. 1.  
VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at Menemsha Light Aug. 31.

#### Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands) Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Arrived at navy yard, New York, Aug. 31.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Norfolk yard.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Sailed Sept. 3 from Annapolis for Norfolk.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At navy yard, New York.  
INDIANA, Capt. Wm. H. Emory. Sailed Sept. 1 from Annapolis for Tompkinsville.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.  
BROOKLYN, Capt. Harry Knox. Sailed Aug. 30 from Genoa for Beirut.  
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. B. O. Scott ordered to command. Sailed Aug. 29 from Genoa for Port Said.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Sailed Aug. 30 from Genoa for Beirut.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.  
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Bahia.  
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Bahia.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Bahia.  
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Heatty. At Bahia.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. At Bremerton.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Bremerton.  
BOSTON, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Mare Island Yard.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. At Portland, Ore.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At Portland, Ore.  
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Northern Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.  
KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. At Chefoo.  
RAINBOW, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Sterling). Arrived at Zamboanga Aug. 30.  
WISCONSIN (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Capt. U. Sebree. At Chefoo.  
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rogers. At Chefoo.  
ALBANY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Zamboanga.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. H. Hutchins. At Chefoo.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Samoini.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at Chefoo.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Chefoo.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. J. Hood. At Hankow.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Grant. At Cavite.  
HELENA, Comdr. F. E. Sawyer. At Nimrod Sound.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. Sailed June 21 from Cavite for Zamboanga.  
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. Reported at Pollok Aug. 13.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Chefoo.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Chefoo.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. W. H. Beecher. At Chefoo.  
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Chefoo.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Chefoo.  
PISCATAQUA, Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Aug. 10 from Cavite for Chefoo.  
QUIROS, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Sailed June 7 from Cavite for Jolo.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. At Chefoo.  
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Mindanao.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. L. C. Bertolette. At Shanghai.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Chefoo.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. Arrived at Shanghai Aug. 28.  
WOMPATUCK. At Chefoo.  
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Hong Kong.

#### ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Temporarily assigned North Atlantic Fleet.  
Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commander-in-chief. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.  
YANKEE (flagship), Comdr. Geo. P. Colvocoresses. Arrived at Newport Aug. 31.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. Sailed Sept. 3 from Portland for New London.  
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Arrived at navy yard, New York, Aug. 31.  
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. Arrived at Bridgeport Sept. 3.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. G. W. Mentz. At Newport.  
PRAIRIE, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived at Tompkinsville Sept. 2.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. Arrived at Portland Aug. 29.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED.

TUGS, &c.  
ACCOMAC, Bttn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.  
ACTIVE, Bttn. P. E. Radcliffe. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
AILEEN, loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
ALICE, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.  
APACHE, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra. Address San Juan, Porto Rico.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At San Juan.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill. Arrived at Bremerton Sept. 1.  
CHICKASAW, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Bttn. F. Carall. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Menemsha Light Sept. 2.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived at New York Aug. 28.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
FORTUNE, Arrived at Mare Island Sept. 2. Address there.  
HERCULES (tug). At Norfolk.  
HIST, Lieut. Chas. Owens. At Newport.  
HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.  
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. Address Honolulu.  
IWANA, At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
MASSAHOIT, Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleave. Sailed Sept. 2 from Tompkinsville for Plymouth, Mass.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. Arrived at Erie Sept. 1. Address there.  
MODOC, At League Island.  
MOHAWK, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
NEZINSCOT (tug). At navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
NINA (tug). Arrived at New York Sept. 3.  
OSCEOLA, Bttn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.  
PAWNEE, At Newport.  
PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. Sailed Sept. 3 from Portland for Newport.  
PONTIAC, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
PORTSMOUTH, loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHATAN, At New York. Address there.  
PAWTUCKET, Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
POTOMAC, Ensign Clarence A. Abele. Arrived at Newport Aug. 28.  
RAPIDO, Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.  
RESTLESS, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Norfolk.  
SIREN, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Norfolk.  
STANISH (tug). Arrived at Annapolis Aug. 23.  
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.  
SAMOSET (tug). At League Island.  
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Sailed Aug. 29 from Guam for Midway, en route to San Francisco.  
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.  
SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. Sailed Sept. 1 from Oyster Bay for Menemsha Light.  
TECUMSEH, Bttn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.  
TRAFFIC, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
TRITON, Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.  
UNADILLA, Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.  
VIGILANT, Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.  
WAHNETA, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASP, Lieut. Blon B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address there.  
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), William F. Low, retired.  
The itinerary of the Enterprise is as follows: Leave Gibraltar about Aug. 25; leave Madeira about Sept. 5, arriving at Marblehead about Oct. 5. The permanent address of the ship until Aug. 10 will be training ship Enterprise, care of U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After that date, Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. On a cruise and is due to arrive in Long Island Sound about Sept. 15. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship) Comdr. G. F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At navy yard, New York.  
The Hancock will be placed in commission in September as a receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard. The Columbia will then be placed out of commission for repairs, and will again go into commission about October 15, for duty with the Atlantic Training Squadron. Capt. J. M. Miller has been ordered to command.  
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport R.I. (attached to training station).  
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy yard, Norfolk.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.  
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.  
FURITAN, Capt. C. H. Arnold. At League Island.  
RICHMOND, At Norfolk, Va.  
SANTÉE, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
BOUTHERY (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman, retired. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

Attached to the Coast Squadron. In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, care of commander of Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. Sailed Sept. 3 from Fort Monroe for Annapolis.



BARRY, Lieut. N. E. Irwin. At Norfolk Navy Yard.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Sailed Sept. 3 from  
Port Monroe for Annapolis.  
DALES, Lieut. H. I. Cone. At Norfolk Navy Yard.  
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk Navy  
Yard.

#### TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

In active service under command of Lieut. H. K.  
Benham.  
LAWRENCE, Lieut. A. M. Procter. Arrived at Port-  
land Aug. 29.  
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Arrived at Bos-  
ton Aug. 31.  
TRUXTON, Lieut. H. K. Benham. Arrived at Portland  
Sept. 2.  
WORDEN, Lieut. B. B. McCormick. Arrived at Portland  
Aug. 29.  
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Arrived at Portland  
Aug. 29.

#### TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New-  
port.  
CUSHING, At Annapolis.  
McKEE, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
TALBOT, Lieut. John F. Hines. At Annapolis.  
DAHLGREN, Ensign C. P. Nelson. At Torpedo Station,  
Newport R.I.  
HULL, Lieut. S. S. Robison. At Torpedo Station, New-  
port, R.I.  
MACDONOUGH. Has been ordered in commission at  
Boston. Will be commanded by Lieut. C. S. Book-  
walter.  
MOCASSIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.  
CRAVEN, Lieut. R. N. Marble, Jr. At Newport.  
GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.  
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island.  
PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At navy yard, Mare  
Island, Cal.  
SOMERS, At Annapolis.  
MORRIS, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At Newport, R.I.

#### FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command.  
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON,  
FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BAR-  
NEY, HIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN,  
RODGERS and WILKES.  
DUPONT. Sailed Sept. 3 from Norfolk for Annapolis.  
PORTER. Sailed Sept. 3 from Norfolk for Annapolis.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Arrived at Mare Is-  
land Sept. 1. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco,  
Cal.  
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Sailed from San  
Diego on short cruise Sept. 2.  
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Thilman. At New-  
port.  
CHESAPEAKE. Arrived at Annapolis Aug. 31. Placed  
out of commission Sept. 3.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. Arrived at San Fran-  
cisco Sept. 2.

#### COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)  
AJAX. Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Fran-  
cisco, Cal.  
ALEXANDER. Sailed Aug. 29 from Malta for Port  
Said. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
BRUTUS. Sailed Aug. 31 from Port Said for Colombo.  
Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
CAESAR. Arrived at Menemsha Bight Aug. 31.  
HANNIBAL. Arrived at Boston Sept. 1.  
LEBANON. Sailed Aug. 29 from Tompkinsville for New-  
port.  
LEONIDAS. Sailed Aug. 22 from Lambert's Point for  
New York.  
MARCELLUS. Arrived at Menemsha Bight Sept. 2.  
NERO. Sailed Aug. 17 from Norfolk for San Domingo.  
STERLING. At Wood's Hole.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station,  
D. San Francisco.  
FISH HAWK, Bsn. J. A. Smith, retired. Address care  
U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

#### VESSLS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Under orders  
for New York.  
BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild. On Alaskan cruise.  
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.  
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.  
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.  
CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On prac-  
tice cruise.  
COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C.  
Moore.  
DALLAS—At New London, Conn. Capt. E. C. Chaytor.  
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass.  
FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich. Capt. J. W. Howison.  
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.  
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Texas. Capt. O. D. Myrick.  
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. 1st Lieut. J. C.  
Cantwell.  
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Tozier.  
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.  
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.  
HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.  
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.  
MCULLOCH—Capt. W. C. Coulson. On cruise to Alaska.  
McLANE—Laid up at Port Tampa, Fla.  
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder,  
retired.  
MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan. On Alaskan cruise.  
MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.  
ONONDAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. W. G. Ross.  
PERRY—Capt. Frank Tuttle. On cruise to Alaska.  
RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fenger. On cruise to Alaska.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.  
SLOOP PERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. 1st Lieut. D. F.  
A. de Otte.  
THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy. On Arctic cruise.  
TUSCARORA—Ordered to Milwaukee, Wis. Capt. D. A.  
Hall.  
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitch-  
ell, retired.  
WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.  
WINONA—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.  
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Wiley.

#### G.O. 129, JULY 30, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces changes in the Navy Regulations in Articles  
20, 26, 102, 177, 200, 312, 316, 422, 426, 512, 533, 564, 573, 576,  
578, 591, 595, 597, 1073, 1176, 1220, 1229, 1254, 1257, 1280, 1285,  
1290, 1308, 1313, 1322, 1323, 1332, 1341, 1342, 1350, 1360, 1369,  
1371, 1372, 1377, 1380, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1392, 1394, 1401, 1409,  
1519, 1525, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1536, 1537, 1573, 1587, 1591, 1596, 1599,  
1626, 1656, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1766, 1772 and 1911.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 28.—Asst. Paym. A. H. Cathcart, unexpired por-  
tion of sick leave granted May 5, 1903, for six months,  
revoked: to await orders.  
Act. War. Mach. J. S. Hotherhall, detached Indiana;  
to duty at Naval Academy.  
Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station, Aug.  
28, 1903.  
Comdr. E. M. Hughes, detached command Annapolis;  
to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, for treatment.

AUG. 29.—Asst. Surg. O. Kohlase, on Sept. 10, 1903,  
detached duty Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty  
Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Oct. 1,  
1903.

Paym. Clk. J. M. Crowley, resignation accepted, to take  
effect Aug. 31, 1903.  
Paym. Clk. J. C. Palmer, appointment revoked, dated  
July 20, 1903, and reappointed for duty on board U.S.S.  
Puritan.

#### AUG. 30.—Sunday.

AUG. 31.—Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Luby, en route home from  
Asiatic Station, via Solace.  
Ensign W. F. Bricker, en route home from Asiatic Sta-  
tion, via Solace.

Midshipman J. F. Furse, detached Isla de Cuba, to  
Helena.

Asst. Surg. R. K. McClanahan, en route home from  
Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Asst. Surg. C. M. Oman, detached Solace, to Monad-  
nock.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Dunn, detached Cavite Station; to  
Solace.

Asst. Surg. R. A. Bachman, to Cavite Station.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Munson, to the Frolic.

Asst. Surg. H. F. Strine, to the Isla de Cuba.

Asst. Surg. J. L. Neilson, to the Iris.

Bsn. J. Laven and Gun. A. C. Kall, en route home from  
Asiatic Station, via Solace.

War. Mach. W. C. Dronberger, detached Monadnock;  
to home, via Solace.

Second Lieut. J. T. Buttrick and 2d Lieut. E. B. Miller,  
en route home from Asiatic Station.

Bsn. P. Mullen, to duty as assistant to captain of the  
yard, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paym. Clk. S. J. Harvey, appointment, dated May 11,  
1903, for duty on board Chesapeake, revoked.

SEPT. 1.—Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Stafford, detached navy  
yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Alert.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Bligh, detached Alert; to Naval  
Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Ensign C. R. Kear, to Monongahela.

Pay Insp. C. W. Littlefield, to duty as general in-  
spector of the Pay Corps.

Passed Asst. Paym. W. B. Rogers, detached Puritan,  
settle accounts, and granted sick leave for three months.

Asst. Paym. D. C. Crowell, detached Chesapeake, settle  
accounts; to home and wait orders.

Paym. Clk. F. Van Sant, appointed Sept. 1, 1903, for  
duty at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

SEPT. 2.—Midshipman F. H. Potect, detached Fortu-  
ne; to the New York, and resume duties.

Asst. Clv. Engr. J. V. Rockwell, detached duty Navy  
Yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Naval Academy, duty as  
instructor.

Bsn. C. Crone, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Bsn. W. Johnson, detached Alliance; to home and wait  
orders.

Gun. Vista R. Thompson, to Navy Yard, New York,  
N.Y.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station,  
Sept. 2, 1903.

Gun. B. P. Middleton, Monterey; to home.

Commander S. A. Staunton, detached command Helena;  
to home.

Commander F. E. Sawyer, to command Helena.

Commander H. Hutchins, Cavite Station; to command  
Annapolis.

Midshipman J. H. Furse, Helena; to Cincinnati.

Act. Gun. W. H. Walker, Cincinnati; to Monterey.

Lieut. Charles W. Dyson; to Monterey.

War. Mach. C. J. Collins, Cincinnati; to Raleigh.

War. Mach. J. J. Hora, Monadnock; to Wisconsin.

Midshipman J. M. Enoch, to the Monadnock.

Midshipman F. McCommen, Monadnock; to Albany.

SEPT. 3.—No orders.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 26.—Capt. H. V. Carpenter, detached from Marine  
Barracks, League Island, Pa., to Marine Barracks, Wash-  
ington, D.C.

2d Lieut. E. P. Fortson, detached from Marine Barracks,  
Boston, Mass., to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

AUG. 27.—Capt. W. L. Jolly, detached from Marine Bar-  
racks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to command Marine  
Barracks, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.,  
relieving 1st Lieut. Chas. B. Taylor, who is ordered to  
Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

AUG. 31.—Capt. W. G. Powell, asst. paymaster, ordered  
to report to Col. G. C. Goodloe, paymaster, U.S.M.C., for  
duty in the Paymaster's Department.

SEPT. 1.—Lieut. Col. L. W. T. Waller, granted leave of  
absence for one month, upon the reporting of 2d Lieut.  
T. M. Clinton on the 2d instant.

Second Lieut. T. M. Clinton, detached from the U.S.S.  
Buffalo, to the recruiting district of Pennsylvania, Dela-  
ware and western New Jersey.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, asst. adjutant and in-  
spector, ordered to Sea Girt, N.J., to take charge of the  
Marine Corps rifle team during the national competition  
there.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

AUG. 25.—Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, ordered to Arundel  
Cove, Md., on official business.

Capt. D. A. Hall, ordered to take the Tuscarora to Mil-  
waukee, Wis.

Chief Engineer E. P. Weber, granted 30 days' leave of  
absence.

First Assistant Engineer R. E. Wright, granted twelve  
days' leave of absence.

AUG. 29.—Captain A. R. Hanks, 2d Lieut. J. G. Berry,  
Chief Engineer W. E. MacCoun and 2d Asst. Engineer C.  
S. Root convened as a board to examine the Cutter Mc-  
Lane and fix a fair upset price for her sale.

AUG. 31.—Capt. W. C. DeHart, relieved from duty at  
the Crescent Shipyard Co., and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer J. C. Jefferies relieved from Crescent  
Shipyard Co., and ordered to the Manhattan.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Foote, detached the Hudson  
and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. J. W. Collins, ordered to Montreal, Canada, to  
arrange for the reinstallation of the wheel of the Cutter  
Fessenden.

SEPT. 1.—Capt. James B. Butt, detached the Dexter  
and placed on waiting orders.

First Asst. Engineer J. B. Turner, granted 15 days' leave  
of absence.

Second Lieut. J. G. Berry, granted 30 days' leave of  
absence.

SEPT. 2.—Cadet Philip H. Glover, granted leave to  
Sept. 30, and then resignation accepted.

Chief Engineer J. E. Darry, granted 10 days' leave of  
absence.

Despite heroic efforts to deliver to the inhabitants of  
that isolated region, Point Barrow, their annual mail  
and supplies, the revenue cutter Thetis has failed in her  
attempt to reach that place this season, and the Indian  
missions and whaling station will be compelled to spend  
another year cut off from their customary supplies. The  
Thetis, at Icy Cape, 200 miles from the Government  
Rescue Mission, where the mail is left, encountered the  
solid ice pack. The cutter hugged the shore in the hope  
that shifting winds might open the way, but was dis-  
appointed and was compelled to turn back.

#### THE GOSNOLD MONUMENT.

The dedication of the Gosnold monument at Cutty-  
bunk is an incident that will be of much interest to the  
officers of the Navy. Buzzard's Bay has been a favorite  
cruising ground for the practice ships of the Naval  
Academy from the first, and all the officers of the Navy,  
old and young, will call to mind while going up and  
down Vineyard Sound; seeing on the starboard hand,  
coming in, the Sow and Pigs light ship and the dreaded  
Hen and Chickens at their port hand. On this island was  
the first attempt to found an English settlement on  
New England shores. A stone tower, over fifty feet in  
height, has been built on Gosnold Island, which lies in  
Gosnolds Point, at the west end of the island of Cutty-  
bunk, as a monument to the memory of Bartholomew  
Gosnold and his companions, who landed there on June  
4 (O.S. May 25,) 1602. The cornerstone was laid on  
June 4, 1902, the three hundredth anniversary of Gos-  
nold's landing.

The dedication of the Gosnold Tower took place on  
Sept. 1 (O.S. Aug. 22), 1903, the anniversary of Gos-  
nold's death, in 1607, at Jamestown, Virginia. A steam  
yacht, the Genevieve, was chartered to convey the sub-  
scribers to the monument to and from the island, and a  
lunch was served on board. The island is fourteen miles  
from New Bedford, Mass. There is no landing pier for  
vessels and the party were taken in boats from the  
steamer anchorage to the shore, a distance of half a  
mile, and then walked a mile over hill and dale to the  
tower.

The Sow and Pigs lightship is located about one mile  
to the western end of the island of Cuttybunk. This  
marks the entrance to Vineyard Sound. From this  
little island Gosnold filled his ship with the sassafras  
bark and roots, the trees of which grow to the size of  
six inches in diameter thereabouts. At that time it  
was regarded as a panacea for all ills. It brought im-  
mense prices in England and the continent. His voyage  
financially was a success.

G. F. W.

In a letter dated "Navy Department, Washington,  
Aug. 31, 1903," replying to a letter of the 27th of June  
last, from Lieut. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., requesting a  
re-opening of the matter of the relative standing on the  
Navy list of himself and Lieut. J. E. Palmer, Acting  
Secretary Darling says: "It appears from an examina-  
tion of the records that the question now presented by  
you has been heretofore, on more than one occasion, con-  
sidered and determined by the Department. Under date  
of April 19, 1899, attention having been called to the fact  
that the requirements of the joint resolution authorizing  
Mr. Palmer's appointment, and prescribing that he  
should 'take rank at the foot of his class, next after  
Passed Asst. Engr. A. S. Halstead,' had not been ob-  
served, the Department instructed the Bureau of Navi-  
gation to place Mr. Palmer in the position thus explicitly  
prescribed by law, and to give him a date of precedence  
consistent therewith. This is the action to which, ap-  
parently, you refer, but such action was necessary in  
order to comply with the terms of the resolution. From  
this decision of April 19, 1899, you appealed by letter  
dated the 27th of June following, and the matter was  
carefully reconsidered by the Department. By letter of  
July 25, 1899, the Department held that your conten-  
tion that 'the standing of Lieutenant Palmer, upon grad-  
uation from the Academy, has survived, and should now  
be invoked to place him below Lieutenant Field instead  
of next after Halstead as required by the joint resolu-  
tion,' was not well founded; and that your request that  
your 'name be placed above that of Lieutenant Palmer,'  
could not be granted. Subsequently, notwithstanding these  
two adverse determinations by the Department of the  
question involved, you appealed to the President, to  
whom, by letter dated Dec. 7, 1899, all papers in the  
case were submitted. Sept. 28, 1899, the Department  
also forwarded to the President a letter received from  
Lieutenant Palmer, asking that his name be placed be-  
low that of Lieutenant Field. In forwarding this pa-  
per, Secretary Long said: 'I deem it proper to state  
the expressed desire of Lieutenant Palmer does not in  
any way alter the views of the Department as before  
communicated to you. In its opinion, this matter is one  
to be determined not by the wishes of the individuals  
concerned, but in accordance with the law on the sub-  
ject. Having uniformly held that the purpose of the  
naval personnel act was not to rearrange the rank of  
officers, the Department considers that former engineer  
officers were transferred to the line according to the pre-  
cise terms of that act; and it is thought that the grant-  
ing of Lieutenant Palmer's request, if such action were  
taken irrespective of the legal aspects of the question  
and merely upon the ground that he assents to the plac-  
ing of another officer's name above his own on the Navy  
list, might establish an undesirable precedent.' June  
16, 1900, the papers relating to the foregoing appeal  
were returned to the Navy Department without favor-  
able action by the President thereon. In consideration  
of the history of this case, and particularly in view of  
the two adverse decisions heretofore rendered, and of  
your appeal to the President, the Department does not  
feel warranted in re-opening the matter, and your re-  
quest is accordingly denied."

The London Army and Navy Gazette, apropos to the  
question of race suicide, says: "In 1838 the British  
birth-rate was, after the long war with France, only  
30 per 1,000 of the population. With improving trade  
it rose to 36.4, its highest point, in 1876. Since then  
it has steadily declined, and in 1901 had fallen to 28.3.  
In Australia the fall has been still more striking. In  
1861 it was 41.9 per 1,000. In 1899, it had declined  
to 27.35, a rate below that of the British Isles. This  
falling off is not peculiar to any one class in the colony,  
it is common to all. In Canada a similar condition ap-  
parently exists among those of British blood, but exact  
statistics are wanting, while the birth-rate of the French-  
Canadians—paradoxical as it may seem—tends to in-  
crease. The United States could show, it is believed,  
an even worse record among its Anglo-Saxon people.  
Exact statistics, again, are wanting here, but the evil  
has called forth very strong expressions of warning as  
regards the future from the President of the Republic.  
There is but poor consolation to be drawn from the  
birth-rate of France, which is lower than ours, namely,  
21.5 in 1900, or from the fact that both Germany and  
Italy have falling birth-rates. France has less need  
of a surplus population, and the decline in the birth-rate  
in Germany and Italy is much less than in Britain. In  
Russia, as in the Far East, the rate increases."



## IMPROVEMENTS AT NAVY YARDS.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has received from the commandants of the various navy yards estimates of the cost of improvements recommended to be undertaken at the individual yards during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Capt. Thomas Perry, commanding the New York Navy Yard, asks for \$3,267,040, showing that the very large expenditures for additional ships require a corresponding increase of expenditures in navy yards to provide for repairs. He says: "A very large percentage of the work done in navy yards is being done in this yard. In order that this work may be done in the future efficiently, rapidly and economically, it is a matter of necessity that additional improvements be authorized."

Captain Perry recommends a new commandant's office at a cost of \$30,000; a building for yards and docks, \$300,000; a complete rearrangement of the water front of the yard, \$1,500,000; coal storage and coal handling facilities, \$175,000; \$203,000 for dry docks; \$219,000 for reconstruction and enlarging building No. 33; various other store houses and improvements in the yard are estimated for in the report. It is also recommended that additional land be secured for the yard. Captain Perry suggests that the portion of land lying west of Washington avenue adjoining the navy yard, which was sold for \$1,208,005, be purchased and used for navy yard purposes. The commandant's office is a fine old building in which center many traditions, but it is inconvenient and so near the noise from the building ships that conversation is almost impossible when the windows are open in summer.

Capt. B. F. Tilley, commanding the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., asks for \$1,230,277.14. He states that the improvements most necessary at that yard are: First, deep water; second, lower transportation costs; third, the completion of buildings which have been already begun and for which the original appropriations were not sufficient, and fourth, extension of naval prisons and fire engine houses, extension of yard lighting, heating and drainage systems, additional berth room for vessels in the vicinity of shops, improvement of the channel in Mare Island Strait. The recommendations presented last year by Naval Constructor Zahm provided for 400 feet of runway, with a 400 foot slip on the south side of it, and piers for berthing vessels, to be located between the entrance to docks 1 and 2.

The captain of the New London, Conn., yard, submits an estimate of \$47,837. He says: "It appears with the constantly increasing demands of torpedoboot destroyers and colliers for coal that some arrangement should be made which will result in their receiving and discharging coal at any and all hours of the day and night. The presence of any one of these vessels upon the scene of action is of considerable moment. Colliers when needed at all are badly needed, and it now frequently happens that these vessels and torpedoboots as well are forced to remain at the dock over night because of an absence of light sufficient to complete their respective discharging and loading—the result is the loss of at least twelve hours, during which any collier can go at least 120 miles and a torpedoboot twice that far. In this connection it is recommended that an electric lighting plant of high power be provided for the yard."

Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman, commander of the naval station at Hawaii, asks for \$34,123.25, and Commander Sewell of the naval station, Island of Guam, for \$53,075. A total of \$27,370 is estimated for the navy yard at Tutuila.

The commandant of the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard estimates for \$3,768,197.24. He recommends the purchase and extension of an independent water supply system at a cost of \$400,000; a separate store house for inflammable material is needed. He says: "The present wooden floating drydock having been in use for fifty years and at the present time being in a poor condition, extensive repairs are necessary and it is proving a very expensive structure to maintain. A recent examination of this structure made by a board of officers disclosed the fact that \$30,000 would have to be expended thereon in order that it can be used for a few years to come. The new dry dock will probably be available in 1904, but its great capacity does not make it an economic one for docking small vessels. It is recommended that a steel floating dry dock of 5,000 tons capacity and a draft of twenty-one feet be authorized, to be constructed on the site of the present floating dock. A new building for the commandant of the yard is recommended. It is proposed to fill in the old timber basin to provide a site for two building slips."

Capt. George F. F. Wilde, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, estimates for \$1,227,867.80. He recommends improvement of the streets and sewerage system in the yard, and also that extensive paving be done, the roads being now in a wretched condition. He says that the work on the body of drydock 32 is progressing at such a rate that its completion may be expected before December, 1903. Captain Wilde recommends that three apartments, one for the assistant in the Department of Steam Engineering, one for the assistant naval constructor and one for the civil engineer, Captain Pigman, who commands the receiving ship Wabash, wants a bathhouse on shore for the enlisted men, using the bathing spaces on board ship for berthing. A new foundry with modern improvements is recommended by Naval Constructor Snow.

Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, wants \$2,687,483.36. He says that on account of the limited mooring facilities of the yard for ships entering for repairs it is urgently requested that an appropriation be allowed for the purpose of constructing additional slips; also for the construction of a small dry dock about 220 feet long, with about fifteen feet water-front, solely for the purpose of docking torpedo-boats and small craft, which at present use other drydocks. This will relieve the crowded condition of the docks and also be a greater economy in the docking of small vessels. Torpedoboots are now moored six abreast and colliers three abreast. The channel opposite the entrance to the city docks should be dredged to accommodate vessels of deep draft.

Capt. Charles J. Barclay, commandant of the Puget Sound yard, wants \$4,000,000. He recommends a dry dock of the largest size, with dredging in its vicinity; a new wharf, quarters for officers and an extension of the water, sewer, steam-heating, electric lighting, fire protection, telephone and railway systems. A saw mill is required at this yard to avoid the delay now experienced in getting lumber from the local mills.

It is proposed to establish a combination entrance gate and police station at the new yard, Charleston S.C., as an architectural feature and to provide quarters for the

marines and civilian watchmen. It is recommended that a dispensary be established for the benefit of the workmen now engaged in the construction of the yard. Capt. Edwin Longnecker, commandant of the yard, asks for the immediate construction of seven quarters for officers and certainly quarters for the captain of the yard. Stabling for horses should be provided, as there are no facilities for getting to Charleston and the distances in the yard are great.

At League Island a new construction and repair power house is needed, building slips with proper overhead and traveling cranes and a marine railway for hauling out tugs and torpedo boats. A large appropriation is required for the New Orleans Naval Station to provide additional wharves, an extension of the railroad system, new machinery, etc.

About \$3,000,000 can be profitably expended at San Juan, P.R., for the purchase of land, building a masonry dry dock, 90 feet by 600, with 32 feet of water over the sill, and the construction of quarters, marine barracks and a hospital. Dredging, sewer work, road work and storehouse construction are also required. The naval constructor at Pensacola recommends the immediate erection of a granite dock suitable for the largest vessels which cannot get into the dock at Havana without removing coal, stores, etc. Inquiry is being made as to the feasibility of establishing a rifle range at Key West. Additional land would be required and with it additional water front could be obtained.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1, 1903.

The battleship Indiana, in command of Capt. William H. Emory, the cruiser Hartford, Capt. W. H. Reeder, and the practice ship Chesapeake, Comdr. William F. Halsey, with the first, second and third class of midshipmen on board, returned to the Naval Academy Monday, Aug. 31, after a very pleasant cruise of nearly three months along the New England coast. The cruiser Chesapeake, the smallest vessel of the fleet, was the first to arrive. The midshipmen were at once paid off and began to pack up and leave for their respective homes for a month's vacation.

Each of the three vessels carried part of the midshipmen and they were transferred at New London, Conn., both going and coming. The following ports were visited during the cruise: Newport News, Va. (visit to ship-building plant); Orient Point, L.I.; New London, Conn. (visit to shipbuilding plant); Narragansett Bay, (visit to torpedo station); Provincetown, Mass.; Nahant, Mass.; New York; Bar Harbor, Me., and Gardiner's Bay.

This summer's cruise was somewhat of a departure from the usual cruise, as the vessels participated in the maneuvers of the North Atlantic Fleet, which afforded additional instruction and at the same time amusement. The midshipmen all expressed themselves as having had a very pleasant time. One feature which was enjoyed by a number of the midshipmen on the Chesapeake was a camping party which was engaged in for several days at Bar Harbor, Me., while the Chesapeake was stationed there to defend the coaling station during the maneuvers.

Capt. R. H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C., commanding officer of the Marine garrison here, Mayor Jones and Counselor Riley, of Annapolis, and Chief Brown and Sergeant League, of the Annapolis police force, had a conference Monday morning over the recent outbreaks of ill feeling between a number of the marines and certain of the citizens of the town. Investigation shows that most serious consequences, probably including loss of life, were narrowly averted Sunday night by the cool action of Policeman Parkinson and the timely arrival of Captain Dunlap, Sergeant Fritz and Corporals Woodey and Marshall, who state that they were attacked by citizens on Saturday evening, appeared before Justice Davis Monday and swore out warrants against John Skoch and Bartholomew Esmond for assault. The marines claim that this attack was entirely unprovoked. The marine authorities also claim that toughs frequently throw stones at the sentries at the different Naval Academy gates.

The whole trouble seems to have originated from one or two disorderly characters from each party. Good feeling has generally existed between the enlisted men here and the citizens and the matter is much regretted. The civil and naval authorities are working together and there is no likelihood of any further trouble.

An order has been published at the Naval Academy assigning the members of the three higher classes to eight companies, which indicates that there will be a sweeping change in the organization of the midshipmen battalion this year. Heretofore there have been four companies only. When 315 members of the fourth class are distributed among the eight companies, each company will have over eighty men. The number of midshipmen is now something over 650. The increase of companies will necessitate battalions formed into a naval brigade.

Every six months physical examinations are given to all the midshipmen and there is the greatest rivalry to take leading positions in these tests. The highest mark made recently in these exams was made by Midshipman Ryden of Iowa of the 1st class who made an extremely high mark for complete physical development. It is thought that he will be very closely pressed for his record by Midshipman Charles F. Chambers of Ohio, of the present 4th class, who is both a giant in build and strength. Some of the candidates examined this year by the medical board were almost perfect in physical development. One of these is Midshipman Henry LeBourgeois of New Orleans, who is reputed to have broken the machine for testing the strength of the back. G. L. Davis of New Hampshire, also made an enviable record in his examination, especially in the lung test.

In scholars the class gives promise of a large number, as a large percentage passed the stiff entrance examinations and some made exceptionally fine grades. Of these Midshipman R. R. King of Alabama is supposed to have made the highest all round marks in the eleven subjects on which the candidates were examined. He was nearly matched by Midshipman G. G. Gliz of Kansas, W. R. Manier of Tennessee and C. T. Page of Maryland, who made about perfect in their mathematics, comprising arithmetic, algebra and geometry and made fine marks in English consisting of the eight other studies. The sections are now run alphabetically, but a little later they will be numbered according to class standing, the first twenty being in the first section and the others, twenty at a time, in the others.

The greatest difficulty at present is with French, which some of the Middys have a hard time "to catch on to," but with the help of the gramophones with the French records, which all midshipmen are supplied with, they will be able to make progress. The midshipmen say about one of their number "that he knows so much French that he has to study his English."

The young son of Admiral Sampson, Ralph E. Sampson, who received his appointment from President Roosevelt, is said by his friends to be bright and popular with all who know him. He is small and bears little likeness in person to his brilliant father. The great grandson of Commodore Truxtun is in the plebe class. The grandson of General Beauregard, of Civil War fame, is in this class, as well as any number of sons of naval officers who have won distinction. Several sons of Congressmen and Senators are in this class, among whom are D. D. Snapp, son of Congressman Snapp of Illinois; F. P.

Lilly of Connecticut, who is the son of Congressman Lilly from that State; Midshipman W. Wilkinson of Missouri is the son of Senator Wilkinson.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 29, 1903.

The only social event of importance at the Navy Yard last week was the hop given by the officers on Aug. 21. The sail loft was beautiful with its handsome decorations, and the large number of guests present from Vallejo, San Francisco and the naval training station, in addition to the residents of the island, made the affair a brilliant success. The officers at this yard have earned a reputation as splendid hosts and the hops given by them are always well attended.

Seven of the ladies of this yard who are enthusiastic euchre players have formed a little club and one afternoon each week meet to enjoy the seven-handed game. The meeting this week was at the beautiful home of Mrs. F. H. Holmes, where they were charmingly entertained, on Tuesday, the 18th.

The U.S.R.S. Independence has of late been a school for new paymasters, and no less than three of those recently appointed, Asst. Paymasters Sanderson, Brown and Kutz, have been going through the process of being "broken in" to the business. The number will soon be decreased, however, as Paymaster Kutz is to go to the Petrel when she is completed, while Paymaster Sanderson will sail next week for Guam, where he will be attached to the station ship Supply.

Mrs. Arthur MacArthur has recovered from her recent severe illness and, although looking rather pale, is once more able to be around. On Friday, Aug. 28, she and Lieutenant MacArthur went to San Francisco for a few days' visit.

Miss Graham of Washington, D.C., who has been visiting her brother, Lieutenant Graham, on the island for some time, left on Wednesday, the 26th, for Southern California where she will visit various points of interest. Miss Graham will return here before leaving for her home in the East. Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Holmes have returned from a few days' sojourn in the country. Mrs. N. B. Klink is spending some time in Vallejo, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Cottman, wife of Comdr. V. L. Cottman of the Wyoming. Mrs. Merrill Miller came up from San Francisco Tuesday, the 25th, on a visit to friends here.

The publication of the "Mare Island Light," the excellent magazine which was issued by the yard printers up to a short time ago, will be again resumed on the 10th of September.

All the work on the Petrel is practically completed and the painters are now pushing ahead as rapidly as possible, as Naval Constructor Zahm intends to be able to report her ready for commissioning on Monday, the 31st.

All the dock work on the Wyoming and launch Dart having been completed they were undocked on Aug. 24 and the following day their place was taken by the Boston. The bottom of this ship is being cleaned and painted, work requiring probably a week's time. It is rumored that the Grant will be the next vessel docked.

A quantity of ammunition will be shipped from here on the first ship sailing for the Philippines to the general storekeeper at Cavite for delivery to the U.S.S. Wisconsin.

An excellent concert was given at St. Peter's chapel here last evening by the choir of the Presbyterian church of Vallejo. Rev. Theodore Burnham, pastor of that church, made a most interesting address on "Some Incidents in a Recent Pilgrimage to the Yosemite."

A letter just received here states that after the U.S. transport Sumner had left Manila on her last trip to distribute among the various islands of the Philippines the troops which she had taken from San Francisco—as is her usual custom—she ran onto a coral reef off the coast of Luzon. All the power possible for her engines to exert was brought to play before they could back her off, when it was found that the big transport was leaking. She was finally beached with seven feet of water in her hold. Word was sent to Manila, and with the aid of tugs the Sumner succeeded in reaching Hong Kong, where she is now in dry dock. Some idea of the extent of the damage done may be gathered from the fact that fifty-three of her plates and twenty-eight of her frames will have to be replaced.

The keel for the \$370,000 steel training ship to be built here will be started next week. In order to expedite matters a quantity of material originally used in the construction of the old Monadnock will be utilized for her stem post, stem and rudder frame. This will attach something of historical interest to the ship, as the old Monadnock material shows grim souvenirs of the war through which she went, in the shape of indentations made by the Confederate shot.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 31, 1903.

The troops of the garrison were reviewed to-day on the Pawnee Flats, with Colonel Stedman in command, for the muster of August.

Major Paul Shillock, Med. Dept., will leave this week with his family for Fort Meade, S.D., to which station he has been ordered. Major Harry O. Perley, from the St. Louis medical supply depot, will relieve him.

Major Granger Adams and Miss Adams were tendered a farewell reception and hop by the officers and ladies of the garrison on Friday evening. The hall in the post administration building was beautifully decorated with flowers, bunting and guidons, while easy chairs and settees, scattered about at every opportunity, furnished places of rest for tired dancers. Dancing commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and was continued until shortly before midnight, when supper was served. The affair came to a close at 2 o'clock, to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne." The Major and his daughter are the guests of Major and Mrs. Coffin until their departure. Miss Adams will stop in New York upon their arrival in the East, while Major Adams will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, his new station.

Both the bands will be absent at different periods this month playing outside engagements. The Cavalry band goes to Clay Centre to fill a three days' engagement at the county fair, which is to be held at that place this week, and the Artillery band will journey to Lebanon to fill an engagement of the same number of days, during a local re-union of Grand Army veterans.

Lieut. Clarence R. Day, 14th Cav., at present on duty at the Bles Military Academy at Macon, Mo., appeared before the examining board of officers at this post for examination for promotion.

The surveying of the land that is to be used during the maneuvers has begun. Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., is in charge of a detail of men from the battalion of Engineers from Fort Leavenworth and from the Cavalry garrison at this post. They are encamped near Grand View schoolhouse, to the south of the reservation, and will remain there until their work is completed.

The August field day was rather slimly attended, due doubtless, to the excessive heat. The following were the events, with the winners and time: 20 yards hurdle, Scarborough, 6th Battery, 30 1-5 secs.; tent pitching contest, Troop I, 8th Cav., 2:03 min.; potato race, Hayden, 19th Battery, 30 3-5 secs.; spare wheel race, Wilcocks, 19th Battery, 20 1-5 secs.; half-mile run, Wilcocks, 19th Battery, 2:32 min.; one-mile relay race, 6th Battery, 4:21 min.;



running broad jump, Skidmore, 19th Battery, 16 ft. 4 in.; novelty race, Garrison, Troop C, 4th Cav., 2.36 min. The running of Willcocks in the half-mile was the feature of the day. With a hundred yards lead, in the stretch, shortly before reaching the grand stand he spurred to the tape at a hundred-yard clip, and received an ovation for his exhibition of endurance. The Artillery won six of the eight events, four of these going to the 19th Battery, which has captured more events in this season's field days than any other organization in the post. The 120-yard hurdles and the 100-yard dash were cut out owing to a lack of entries. With the departmental contests in view, the athletes of the post will shortly commence to get in training. Organization commanders will give their ball teams all the possible privileges between the present and the time set for the contests.

The post team took Herrington into camp in the most approved manner yesterday, winning from this fast aggregation hands down, to the tune of \$ to 2. A large crowd of rooters and ball enthusiasts accompanied the visiting team, but their efforts were in vain. Riley would not be denied. The visitors secured their only scores in the fourth inning.

Owing to the change in the maneuver camp site the Union Pacific will begin at once a spur of track from its main line, which passes through the reservation, to the camp site on the Republican river bottom, which is about two miles distant. Side tracks at the terminal will also be laid, with sufficient facilities for handling all the traffic, which will be twice as much as last year.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 27, 1903.

The Presidio hop on Tuesday evening was made more attractive than usual on account of the presence of the officers of the French cruiser Protet, now in the harbor. Those present were Commodore Adigard, Lieutenants Daveluy, Venot, Sablet, Sabastier and Petit.

Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th Inf., and daughter Stella, have returned to the Presidio after a pleasant trip through Southern California.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur has gone South to make his annual inspection of the post and defenses around San Diego. He was accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur, Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, C.E., and Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp.

Lieut. M. C. Rayson, squadron adjutant, 5th Cav., from Fort Grant, Ariz., is visiting friends in San Francisco. Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marcotte are at the Grand Hotel, where they will remain for several weeks. Mrs. Marcotte is owner and editor of the Tatler, published in Florida.

Capt. Daniel L. Howell, 7th Inf., just promoted to major, was presented by his old company of the 7th with a complete major's outfit, consisting of sword, belt, cap and shoulder straps.

Col. and Mrs. A. C. Markley, 13th Inf., gave a farewell party on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Carol Duncan, daughter of Col. J. W. Duncan, late of the 13th Infantry, who has just been promoted and assigned to the 6th Infantry.

The many friends of Capt. W. K. Wright around the harbor will be delighted to know that he is to be retained in the 7th Infantry as major. Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 30th Inf., is in San Francisco sick leave. Lieut. Ryder Davis, Philippine Scouts, has reported at headquarters.

All of the 14th Cavalry are now assembled at the Presidio, the only time the regiment has all been together. Col. Thomas C. Lebo is in command. Lieut. Col. Joseph Garrard will remain on duty with the 9th Cavalry at the Yosemite until the end of the season. Major Hugh L. Scott is in the Philippines and will join after the regiment reaches Manila.

Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d Cav., from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and Mrs. Dorst are in San Francisco visiting friends. Major Frederick W. Sibley, 11th Cav., who has been serving on the staff of General Miles, reported at headquarters to-day, en route to the Philippines to join his regiment. Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., is now in charge of the recruits at the casual camp of the Presidio.

#### FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Aug. 27, 1903.

Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock departed for Leavenworth Aug. 26, says the "Recall", much to the regret of the occupants of Fort Assiniboine, from which place this charming couple will be sincerely missed. The couple are certain to make many and warm friends wherever they may be, but we trust that they will not forget their cordial admirers in Fort Assiniboine.

Captain and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice gave a charming farewell reception to Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan on Aug. 26, who have left here for Fort Leavenworth. The band and orchestra of the 3d Cavalry discoursed sweet strains and helped to render the occasion a success. Captain and Mrs. Rice also gave a beautiful christening to the small daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. Buchanan on Aug. 19. Chaplain Mills officiated, giving the baby the name of Sarah Congor Buchanan. The attractive quarters presented a brilliant appearance and were fragrant with the many beautiful flowers. Mrs. Thayer had made and decorated the "Christening Cake," whereupon the initials S. C. B. were conspicuous. The baby's health was drunk by all present in champagne punch. Those present were Lieutenant and Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Buchanan, sr., grandmother of the child, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Congor (great aunts to the baby), Mrs. Thayer, Chaplain and Mrs. Mills, Major and Mrs. Wales and Mrs. Babcock.

A very pleasant card party was given by Major and Mrs. Wales on Aug. 21. The rooms were artistically decorated with golden rod, and the supper a typical Dutch home, including "katopel salad" and beer, was pronounced excellent by all present. Dr. Pease, having arrived late Friday evening, and being a guest of the host and hostess, was fortunate in securing the first prize. Colonel Rutherford was "consoled." Mrs. McDonlad, sr., carried off the ladies' first prize, and Mrs. Rutherford won the "consolation."

On Aug. 17 a delightful little hop was given as a farewell party to Miss Rider, who has been a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frissell for some time past. After the dancing everyone adjourned to the charming quarters of Colonel and Mrs. Bolton, there to partake of delicious refreshments. Miss Rider has proved a most pleasant young woman and all regretted saying good-bye to her. Mrs. Thayer gave a beautiful little dinner on Tuesday, Aug. 10, for Lieutenant and Mrs. Buchanan and their charming guests, Mrs. Buchanan, sr., Mrs. Congor and Mrs. Thomas. The table was beautiful with sweet peas and the menu served an admirable one.

#### FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Aug. 30, 1903.

Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 22d Inf., left Friday morning for Omaha, Neb., where he will visit his aunt for a couple of days. On Sept. 1 he will report at Fort Leavenworth to attend the General Service and Staff College during the coming year. He leaves the post after having been stationed here about a year and a half. He made many friends both here and in Little Rock, who regret to see him leave, probably never to return, and who wish him well in his year at the college.

Mrs. W. E. Vose, wife of the post surgeon, and her sister, Miss Viola Shields, also left during the week for

Highland Park, Ill., near Chicago. Miss Shields has been a visitor in the post during the most of the summer and has added much to the life and gaiety of the post. Mrs. Vose will be away for a month or so.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Lieut. F. B. Edwards, Coast Art., and Miss Frances Edwards will leave Tuesday for Eureka Springs, Ark. Lieutenant Edwards, who is the recruiting officer in Little Rock, has opened an office at Eureka Springs, where he will hereafter spend most of his time, enticing young men to go to the Philippines at Uncle Sam's expense. They will all be missed from the post's circles.

Mrs. L. T. Richardson, Misses Marie and Florence Richardson, and probably Captain Richardson, will leave Wednesday for the Captain's home in Jancsville, Wis. This will take the last of the ladies of the post away and leave only Dr. Vose and Lieut. R. Whitfield. The next two months will indeed be dull and lonely after the jolly summer we have had.

Some of these partings have been caused by the bomb which was thrown into camp last week, viz.: The orders to return to the Philippines this fall or early winter. We had not expected them before next spring. Although we all regret to have to leave Little Rock and its hospitable people, yet we are all looking forward with pleasure to our return to the Philippines. The enlisted men all seem pleased over the prospect, too, and the companies are already beginning to fill their vacancies, which have been existing for some time.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 29, 1903.

Henry Terrill, U.S. District Attorney for Western Texas, accompanied by his wife and daughter, were recent visitors in El Paso. His daughter is the wife of Major Frank H. Keefer, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and was on her way to join Dr. Keefer at San Francisco, whence they will sail for the Philippines.

Mrs. William Baird, wife of Dr. Baird, has moved to El Paso for the winter and is pleasantly domiciled on Magoffin street. Dr. Baird will keep bachelor quarters at the post. Harry C. Caldwell, son of Gen. John C. Caldwell, U.S. Consul to Costa Rica, and Miss Francis Maile of Mexico City, were married in El Paso last week.

Col. John McElroy of Washington, senior commander of the G.A.R., spent a few days in El Paso visiting his daughter, Mrs. H. D. Slater. While there he also visited this post and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred T. Smith.

Gen. Francisco O. Acre, a noted officer of the Mexican Army, died last week at his home in the city of Mexico. Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Craig, 12th Inf., will leave soon for Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Craig will be an acquisition to the social life at the post.

The 26th Infantry passed through El Paso last week from the Philippines, to its various posts in the Department of Texas.

The detachment which was sent to Fort D. A. Russell to take part in the annual rifle competition returned to the post this week. Lieut. E. E. Fuller made the best record but none of them won a place on the Department team which will compete in the Army tournament.

The detachments of the 12th Infantry that have been garrisoning Forts Brown, Eagle Pass and Ringgold for the last three months, have been relieved by the 26th Infantry and are now returning to the post.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Aug. 27, 1903.

A number of the officers of the 19th Infantry, accompanied by the regimental band, made an official call on the officers of the Oregon National Guard at Portland. The visitors were pleasantly entertained by the guardsmen and after speeches by Lieut. Col. James Jackson, U. S.A., retired, and Lieut. Col. J. F. Huston, 19th Inf., and a brief program by the 19th Infantry band, the visitors and their hosts retired to the officers' quarters where refreshments were served. The 19th Infantry officers who accompanied Colonel Huston on his official call were Major Davis of the staff, Major Goe, Captain Johnson, Captain Walton and Lieutenants Walling, Supplee, Wetherill, Croft, Tillotson, Miller, Hadsell, and Cecil.

Lieut. John P. Hasson, 6th Cav., the second son of Capt. Patrick Hasson, U.S.A., retired, is spending his leave with his parents, at Vancouver.

The members of the General Court Martial convened for the trial of Capt. Knud Knudson returned this week from Alaska, where they had gone to complete the taking of evidence. Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, medical director of the Department, returned Monday from a tour of inspection of the Alaskan posts.

Sergeant Mark L. Jacobs, Company H, 19th Infantry, was the winner of the gold medal for the highest score made at the Infantry competition held at Fort Wright, the total being 761, while Corporal Arthur T. Brown, Company E, 19th Infantry, the winner of the silver medal, total was 745. Both men have been designated by the Department commander as the competitors to represent the Department at the Infantry competition at Fort Sheridan.

Mrs. Verling K. Hart, with her children, Mrs. Hart, sr., and Miss Moar, left Saturday evening for San Francisco.

#### FORT MYER ATHLETICS.

The first post military athletic meet, under the new rules and regulations, at Fort Myer was held on Aug. 26. Twelve events were on the program for the morning and thirteen for the afternoon. Owing to the lack of gymnastic apparatus it was necessary to cut out some events, including hammer throwing. The winners were principally from Troop F of the 2d Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Lloyd M. Brett. The day was excellent for gymnastic contests, which were run off on the open field in front of the quarters of the enlisted men and were all well patronized. The winners of the principal events were the following: Putting shot, sixteen pounds, Corporal Kelly, Troop H, 31 feet; one-mile run, Maginnis, Troop E, 4:43; running broad jump, Hawkins, F, 13 ft. 2 in.; standing broad jump, Sergeant Matz, F, 10 ft. 1-4 in.; 230-yd. dash, Webster, G, 35 secs.; 120 yards hurdle race, ten flights at 3 ft. 6 in. in height, Mason, E, 20 1-2 secs.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 31, 1903.

Col. John L. Clem left Thursday night for Washington to consult with the Quartermaster General about his duties in the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. True have moved to Department Headquarters No. 9, and gone to housekeeping.

Capt. Ernest Hinds has been called to his home on account of the serious illness of his mother at Huntsville, Ala., and has been granted a leave of fifteen days. The band of the 26th Infantry gave a concert to Gen. and Mrs. Grant Wednesday evening.

The two companies of the 26th Infantry have returned to the post from Austin. All report having had a first rate time. Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Willyoung spent Friday night in camp, before it broke up. Capt. J. A. Dapray, 26th Inf., has returned to Depart-

ment Headquarters. Captain Barlow will spend a few days at the post before joining his company at Fort Macintosh, Texas. Lieut. F. W. Hentzen leaves shortly for Cuba to join his wife and child on a leave, returning with them to Fort Sam Houston.

The 26th Infantry band has been so fortunate as to get as a leader Cesar Torsello, at one time leader of the Marine band, and known throughout the Army and Navy. He is doing most excellent work with the band and hopes when more musicians are enlisted to make it one of the best bands in the Army.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant gave a theater party last Friday night at the Grand Opera House, San Antonio.

General Cleary expects to leave Oct. 1 for California.

#### SOME NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, announces that the annual camp of the National Guard of the State will be held at Jacksonville, commencing Sept. 8, for eight days, and says: "Company E, 19th U.S. Infantry, has been ordered to Jacksonville to participate in the coming encampment upon invitation of the Governor. It is believed that the presence of this company will prove of great benefit, affording the troops of this State an opportunity to learn by example what is expected of soldiers in the field. The officers of the company have been detailed as instructors, and they, and the men of their command, will be shown every courtesy and attention by the officers and enlisted men of the State troops, who are expected to maintain that cordial relationship which it is proper should exist between the Regular establishment and the organized militia."

The interstate rifle competition between the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois for the "Washburn Trophy" will take place on the State rifle range at Camp Lakeview, Lake City, Minn., commencing Sept. 21. The Springfield rifle, cal. .46, with fixed ammunition, arsenal issue, and the elliptical target at known distances has been adopted and is prescribed for the competition.

Ohio's National Guard will not be represented in the West Point, Ky., maneuvers this year, but will next year. It was almost decided to excuse one regiment from camp and send it to Kentucky, but an organization will be selected to go next year instead of attending the State camp next summer.

The Naval Militia of Connecticut, while on a cruise in the U.S.S. Elfrida on Aug. 20, with Governor Chamberlain on board, rescued several persons from the schooner Rosina, which was in distress in the heavy gale, and had lost one of her masts. The Naval Militiamen also cut away the wreckage so as to clear the decks.

Col. Edward E. Britton, A.A.A.G., on the staff of Gen. McLeer, of New York, has been detailed to represent the State at the Army maneuvers at West Point, Ky., in October next. Colonel Britton is a well known and energetic officer and one of the most active workers in bringing about the new Militia law.

Officers and enlisted men of the 1st Battery, New York, appreciating the services of Capt. Louis Wendel for the welfare of the command during the past twenty-two years, especially his efforts in securing the fine new armory which they now occupy, surprised him Friday night, Aug. 28, at Fort Wendel, by presenting him with a handsome diamond horseshoe scarf pin, as a birthday present. Appropriate speeches were made and many cheers given the popular captain, who was deeply touched at the demonstration on his behalf. He is the second senior captain in the State, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, of the 3d Battery, being the first. Both officers, however, although at the top of the list, are still young and active.

The following are the members of the rifle team to represent the State of New York at Sea Girt, New Jersey, in the contest for the National Trophy against teams from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the National Guard from some ten or more States, selected by Col. N. B. Thurston, of General Roe's staff, who will captain the team: Capt. G. W. Corwin, Capt. E. B. Brush, Lieut. A. E. Wells, Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, Sergt. George Doyle, Sergt. A. S. Corbett and Private Moore, 71st Regiment; Capt. S. S. Stebbins, 1st Sergt. C. M. Smith, Sergt. J. W. Dowling, Sergt. F. J. Loughlin and Pvt. F. Dardinkiller, 12th Regiment; Corp. W. B. Short and Corp. H. S. Suddam, 7th Regiment and Pvt. H. E. Evans, 9th Regiment. The adjutant of the team is Major W. H. Palmer, 7th Regiment; Corp. W. Reed, jr., 7th Regiment, and Lieut. Thurber A. Brown, 30th Separate Company, have been selected to assist in coaching. The team is an exceedingly strong one, and should give a good account of itself.

During the month of September the Executive Fair Committee of the Old Guard Fair, which will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, throughout the week of Oct. 5 to 10, has planned to have "open house" every evening at the Old Guard Armory, Broadway and Forty-ninth street, where the General Committee and all the sub-committees can rendezvous. The latest sub-committee appointed by Major A. Ellis Briggs, chairman of the executive committee and commandant of the Old Guard, is the Rifle Range Committee. This important committee will be headed by Col. Leslie C. Bruce. Among Colonel Bruce's able colleagues are Lieut. Thomas H. Keller, Capt. George E. Libbey, Capt. T. W. Timpon, Lieut. Fred W. Seybel, Mr. Fred T. Alder, Mr. James McNevin, Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, Capt. James C. Summers, Lieut. James W. Miller and Lieut. Lee R. Townsend. The Rifle Range Committee is designing its ranges on the order of those made popular in the basement of Madison Square Garden during some of the annual sportsmen's shows and promises to produce an unusually attractive program of rifle and revolver matches and prizes, including a series of events for newspapermen.

A State rifle match for teams of twelve men from regiments, batteries, Artillery Corps, Signal Corps, 1st Separate Company, Troop A and Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, will take place on the 2d Infantry Rifle Range, New Haven, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 8. Three suitable trophies will be offered by the State for competition by teams from each organization, at 200 and 300 yards.

Organizations of the Illinois National Guard have been brigaded as follows: 1st Brigade—1st Infantry, 2d Infantry and 1st Cavalry; Brig. Gen. George M. Moulton, commanding. 2d Brigade—3d Infantry, 5th Infantry and Battery A; Brig. Gen. Horace S. Clark, commanding. 3d Brigade—3d Infantry, 6th Infantry and Battery B; 4th Brigade—7th Infantry, 8th Infantry and Battery D; Brig. Gen. James B. Smith, commanding.

Adjutant Gen. John S. Saunders, of Maryland, is very ill at his home in Baltimore. The General is suffering from an intestinal complaint, and his condition, while it is said to have steadily improved during the past week, is still serious.

The meeting of the National Association of Naval Militia of the United States will be held at Old Point Comfort, Va., in December next.

Capt. A. S. Healy, of the 9th N.Y., has resigned on account of business. His resignation has been expected for some time past, as he could not give the time necessary for military work.

Lieut. Robert Byars, of the 71st N.Y., has resigned on account of business. He served with the regiment in the Cuban campaign during the Spanish War, and was a well known rifle shot. He has also been a member of the 23d and 12th N.Y.



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### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Instructions have been given from the British War Office respecting the training of infantry in the use of machine guns which form part of the armament of fortresses and other fixed defences.

No less than 111 officers of the British Army have qualified as interpreters in the Russian language, 83 of whom belong to the Indian service.

The Militar Zeitung reports that the ages of officers of the German Army are: Colonels from 50 to 53 years, lieutenant colonels from 48 to 51, majors 42 to 49, captains 34 to 43, first lieutenants 29 to 33, and second lieutenants 19 to 29. These figures, adds our contemporary, are substantially the same for all European armies, with but slight exceptions, and the prospects of promotion are therefore as nearly as possible the same.

The peace strength of the Mexican army, according to the Revue Militaire, is 3,500 officers, 31,000 men, 11,000 horses, and the estimates for 1902 amounted to \$7,090,000. Enlistment is voluntary, the recruit joining for three, four and five years, and men can rejoin for another period of four years. There are eleven military districts, presided over by three commandants, but this distribution can be varied at the will of the Minister of War. The cavalry and infantry are armed with Mausers, but some regiments have Remington rifles. The artillery are provided with Colt, Hotchkiss and Vickers-Maxim guns, and black powder is still used.

Mr. John G. Haas, who has been well and favorably known to officers of the Army for the past thirty years as a military tailor at Lancaster, Pa., and Washington, D.C., informs us that about Sept. 10 he will open a

branch of his establishment at 256 Fifth avenue, New York. Mr. Haas takes this step to meet the increasing demand for his uniforms and to be within easier reach of his customers, many of whom have advised him to open a New York branch.

### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 2, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Transport Thomas sailed yesterday afternoon; Majors D. M. Appel, Crosby, Lieutenant Hutton, Medical Department; Majors Chynoweth, 17th Inf.; Sibley, 11th Cav.; Schofield, paymaster, Geary, Durrah, Case, Subsistence Department; Mitchell, 13th Cav.; Chaplains O'Keefe, 12th Cav.; Brockmann, 29th Inf.; Lieutenant Murphy, 4th; Frank, 17th; West, 18th; McCaskey, 25th; Williams and Kumpe, 28th; Corey, 30th Inf.; Davis, Philippine Scouts; 28 Hospital and two Signal Corps men; seven casualties, 306 Marines accompanied by ten officers that corps.  
MACARTHUR, Commanding.

Manila, Aug. 31, 1903; 8:20 a.m.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Transport Sheridan arrived at Manila Aug. 30.  
WADE.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. H. S.—If you write to Capt. J. F. Morrison, 20th U.S. Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill., who is at the head of a branch corral, No. 1 Military Order of the Carabao, you can get the information you desire.

S. H. H.—See Army and Navy Journal, Aug. 29, page 1309, for latest as to movements of troops from the Philippines.

E. R. W.—All the latest information there is concerning the home coming of troops from the Philippines appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 22 and 29.

A. G. S.—It is impossible to say at this writing where Troop D, 1st Cavalry, will be stationed. As soon as its station is determined, however, you will find the fact noted in the Army and Navy Journal.

R. D. S.—There is no Engineer Corps now in the Navy. Officers of the line are detailed to the engine room, and to be a commissioned officer you must graduate from the Naval Academy at Annapolis. If you are a thorough machinist you can be appointed a warrant machinist after passing the required examination. Write to the Navy Department for the printed circular giving full particulars as to these appointments.

De V.—An acting assistant surgeon, U.S.N., is required to take regular professional and physical examination for appointment as assistant surgeon, just as if he had never been in service. The statement that certain acting assistant surgeons would be appointed without further professional examination was incorrect.

B. F.—The 29th Infantry is not ordered to come home this year. The statement in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 22 gives all information regarding movements of troops available.

H. B. G.—You will be made to make up the time you were absent without leave and will be retained in the Service after the termination of your enlistment the time you were out.

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### BORN.

ANDREWS.—At San Francisco, Aug. 26, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., a son.

PAULDING.—At Middletown, Conn., Sept. 1, 1903, to the wife of Major William Paulding, 18th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

Von BAYER.—At Tuscaloosa, Ala., Aug. 29, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. von Bayer, a daughter, Dorothy Carter, granddaughter of Capt. Robert G. Carter, U.S.A., retired, and niece of Lieut. Robert D. Carter, 16th U.S. Inf.

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### MARRIED.

CONKLIN-McCASKEY.—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 26, 1903, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Millsap, of Kansas, Capt. Arthur Stewart Conklin, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Eleanor McCaskey, daughter of Col. Wm. S. McCaskey, 20th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. McCaskey.

COOLIDGE-CRAVEN.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Yonkers, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1903, by the Rev. E. Atherton Lyon, Eugenia, daughter of the late Lieut. Comdr. Henry S. Craven, U.S.N., and granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas Tingey Craven, U.S.N., to Prescott Hilton Coolidge, of New York City.

PRATT-HAMILTON.—At New London, Conn., Aug. 19, 1903, Miss Margaret C. Hamilton, daughter of Major W. R. Hamilton, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Mr. Edwin I. Pratt.

RANDALL-MAYER.—At Waterville, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1903, Dr. Edward Gove Randall to Miss Ada Pauline Mayer, daughter of William G. Mayer, late lieutenant, U.S.N.

WADLEIGH-FLEMING.—At Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 25, by Rev. Holly Wells, George Robinson Wadleigh, son of Rear Admiral G. H. Wadleigh, U.S.N., and Miss Ellen Walker Fleming, of Jackson.

### DIED.

ALMY.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, 1903, Charles G. Almy, a son of the late Rear Admiral J. J. Almy, U.S.N., and a brother of Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N.

ESKRIDGE.—At Manila, P.I., Aug. 29, 1903, Col. Richard I. Eskridge, U.S.A., retired.

MALLORY.—At Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1903, Edmund Skinner Mallory, father of Lieut. Charles K. Mallory, U.S.N., retired.

PENROSE.—At Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 29, 1903, Brig. Gen. William H. Penrose, U.S.A., retired, of typhoid fever.

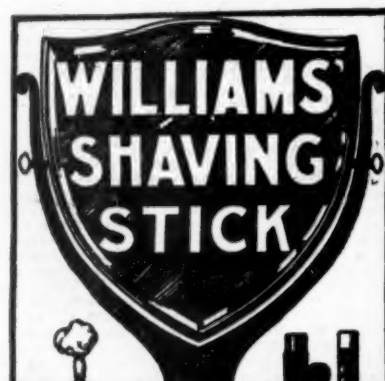
THEAKER.—At Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 28, 1903, Col. Hugh A. Theaker, U.S.A., retired, of malarial fever.

WYMAN.—At Washington, D.C., Aug. 25, 1903, Thomas White Wyman, son of the late Rear Admiral Robert H. Wyman, U.S.N., retired.

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### CHICAGO'S HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY.

The city of Chicago will, on the 26th of September, formally celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of its birth, which is dated from the day in August, 1803, when Lieut. Thomas Swearingen, 10th Infantry, U.S.A., drove a spade into the earth and started the work of erecting Fort Dearborn to protect a handful of settlers. The ground spaded up was then worth about \$4 a quarter section. The same ground is now worth \$150 a square foot. In the summer of 1803, Capt. John Whistler, 1st Inf., U.S.A., stationed then in Detroit, was ordered to Chicago to occupy the post and build a fort. The soldiers came by land under Lieutenant Swearingen, while Captain Whistler and his family sailed in a schooner to the mouth of the St. Joseph river and crossed to Chicago in row boats. There were then four trading butts there, occupied by Canadian-French and their Indian wives. The summer and autumn were occupied in the building

of the fort, which was named after Gen. Henry Dearborn, at that time Secretary of War. The structure stood on the south side of the river at the bend where it turns to enter the lake, where River street and Michigan avenue join.

After war was declared by the United States against England in 1812 the evacuation of the fort was ordered. On Aug. 15 the gates were thrown open and the soldiers marched forth under escort of Indians supposed to be friendly. When the caravan reached what is now Eighteenth street the Indians disappeared and, with savages who had been in waiting, formed an ambush for the whites. The battle was short. Out of the sixty-eight men and thirty-two women and children but twenty-five men and eleven women and children escaped. The day following the fort was burned. To-day a monument marks the battleground.

In 1816 it was ordered that Fort Dearborn be rebuilt. Capt. Hezekiah Bradley, 2d Inf., arrived in July and began the rebuilding of the structure on the site of the former one. The new fort was evacuated in 1823 because the frontier line had moved west to the Mississippi, and a garrison at Chicago was not considered necessary. However, later, a garrison was stationed there for a short time. In 1832 the settlers sought refuge in the structure from Black Hawk and his men. In 1836 the troops were withdrawn permanently.

The population of Chicago in 1840 was 4,583. At the date of the last census, 1900, it was 1,698,575.

### NAVY MEDICAL CORPS.

A correspondent sends the following summary or a comparison of the rosters of the Medical Corps of the Navy in the Navy Registers of July 1, 1902 and 1903. It shows that over three-fourths of the officers have changed station:

	Dir.	Insp.	Surg.	P.A.Surg.	A.Surg.	Total
Died .....	1	1	2	2	4	
Resigned ..	1	1	2	2	4	
Retired ....	4	1	3	1	9	
Changed ....	5	10	39	46	140	
Unchanged ..	6	4	15	5	39	
Total .....	15	15	56	57	195	

\*The assistants are put at 52 instead of 53 as the last man in 1902 was never assigned to duty.

### STEAMSHIP SAILINGS ON PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Gaello, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Sep. 11.  
Hong Kong Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Sept. 19.

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Nippon Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Oct. 15.  
Siberia, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Oct. 23.  
Sierra, Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Oct. 24.  
Coptic, Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong, Oct. 31.  
America Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Nov. 10.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Moana, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Sept. 18.  
Athenian, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Sept. 21.  
Mowera, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Oct. 16.  
Empress of Japan, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Nov. 2.  
Acrangi, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Nov. 12.  
Empress of India, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Oct. 5.  
Tartar, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Nov. 16.



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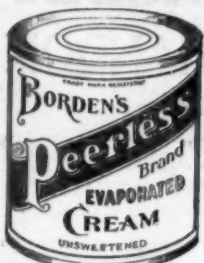
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District of Porto Rico.—Col. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Juan, P.R.  
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.  
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A.  
Department of Luzon.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall.  
Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Theo. J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo.  
Department of Mindanao.—Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.  
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.  
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.  
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.  
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A.  
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbie, U.S.A.  
Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.  
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## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and I, K and L, Fort Clark, Texas; M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D, sailed from Manila Aug. 22 for San Francisco, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Manila.  
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; F, G and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.  
4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
5th Cav.—Headquarters Fort Apache, Ariz.; K, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.; I and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; L, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Manila, P.I.  
6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.; E, F, G, H, under orders from Manila to United States. Address mail San Francisco, Cal.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.  
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.  
9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; K and L, on temporary duty in Yosemite National Park, Cal.;

I and M, on temporary duty in Sequoia National Park, Cal.  
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.  
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
12th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
13th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
14th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C, D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E, H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F, G, Fort Wingate, N.M. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5 from San Francisco on the transport Logan.  
15th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila. To sail Oct. 1 for United States.

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4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.  
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kan.  
6th. Ft. Riley, Kan. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
7th. Ft. Riley, Kan. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
9th. Manila, P.I. 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kan.  
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.  
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 29th. Ft. Sill, Okla.  
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 30th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.

## COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. Company and Station.  
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2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y. 60th. Presidio, Cal.  
3d. Fort Moultrie, S.C. 61st. Fort Baker, Cal.  
4th. Jackson Bks., La. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. 63d. Fort Casey, Wash.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.  
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.  
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.  
10th. Manila, P.I. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
17th. Santiago, Cuba. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
18th. Cienfuegos, Cuba. Ordered to Ft. Schuyler, N.Y., Sept. 1903. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
19th. Santiago, Cuba. 77th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
20th. Havana, Cuba. 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba. Ordered to Ft. Mott, N.J., Sept. 1903. 79th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
22d. Havana, Cuba. 80th. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.  
23d. Havana, Cuba. Ordered to Ft. McKinley, Me., Sept. 1903. 81st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
24th. Havana, Cuba. Ordered to Ft. McKinley, Me., Sept. 1903. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 83d. Ft. Reverse, Mass.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash. 84th. Fort Hamilton, N.Y.  
27th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 85th. Manila, P.I.  
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 91st. Jackson Bks., Md.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
37th. Ft. Washington, Md. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
38th. Manila, P.I. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
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46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
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50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 108th. Manila, P.I.  
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122d. Key West, Fla.  
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.  
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

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1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.  
2d Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; to sail for Manila Sept. 5, A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; to sail for Manila Oct. 1.  
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.

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6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.  
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Will sail for Manila Oct. 1.  
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; L, Fort Wood, N.Y.  
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China, via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y. Cos. E, F, G, temporary station at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.  
10th Inf.—Sailed Aug. 22 from Manila for United States. Send mail to San Francisco. Will be assigned station in Department of California. Is due at San Francisco Sept. 22.  
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States.  
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
13th Inf.—Headquarters, Fort McDowell, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Lincoln, Alaska; Cos. A, B, C, D, Discharge Camp, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; L, Benicia Barracks, Cal.  
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.  
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.  
17th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.  
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Will sail for the Philippines Dec. 1.  
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.  
22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. Will sail for the Philippines Oct. 31.  
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25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.  
26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G and H, Eagle Pass, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Fort Ringgold, Tex.  
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States and will be on duty in the Department of the Lakes.  
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States and will be on duty in Department of California.  
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States and will be on duty in Department of Missouri.  
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### OUR TOTAL POPULATION.

The Hon. W. R. Merriam, in his article entitled "Noteworthy Results of the Twelfth Census" in the September Century, says: "The total population enumerated by the twelfth census was 76,303,387, but while the area of enumeration covered Alaska and Hawaii it did not include Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam or Samoa. The population of these newly acquired islands has, however, been ascertained partly by estimates and partly by special censuses. Including these estimates, the total population of the United States and its outlying possessions in 1900 was as follows:

Area of enumeration.....	76,303,387
Porto Rico.....	953,243
Philippine Islands.....	6,961,339
Guam.....	9,000
Samoa.....	6,100

Total.....84,233,000

"The only countries surpassing the United States in number of inhabitants are the Chinese Empire, the British Empire, the Russian Empire, and probably France, with the inclusion of its African possessions.

The bulletin from the Census Bureau states that the increase in the population of continental United States—that is, the United States exclusive of Alaska and the recent insular accessions—was 13,046,861, or 20.7 per cent. Only one country, Argentina, has shown by the most recent figures a more rapid rate of growth. The present rate of growth in continental United States is estimated as double the average rate of Europe. It is nearly double that of Canada, and exceeds by one-sixth that of Mexico and by one-tenth that of Australia. The rates of increase in the two sides of the Northern Atlantic differ much less than they did a generation ago. Among the five main divisions of continental United States the highest rate of increase is found in the Western division and the lowest in the Northern Central. Among the eleven minor divisions the highest rate of growth is found in the Rocky Mountain group of States, closely followed by the Western South Central; the lowest in the Northern South Atlantic, closely followed by the Western North Central.

Between 1890 and 1900 the percentage of increase in the population of all cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants was only about two-thirds of what it was between 1880 and 1890 (35.6 per cent. compared with 53.8 per cent.) The increase in the aggregate population living outside of such cities was approximately the same for the two decades (12.4 per cent. for 1890 to 1900, and 12.9 per cent. for 1880 to 1890.) The most noteworthy result of the entire

discussion, it is stated, is the cumulative evidence of the rapid approach to equality in the rates of increase of various parts of the United States. This appears whether North be compared with South, East with West, or city with country.

### WHISTLER, BRITISH VOLUNTEER.

Mr. W. W. Fenn, in Public Opinion, gives the following account of the late James McNeil Whistler as a militiaman:

"To go back, however, to the old early days for a few moments, I should add that when the volunteer movement made its energetic start, and the 'Artists' Corps' became an institution, he professed, sarcastically always, to be inspired by an esprit de corps and enthusiasm for soldiering. I fancy he made some show of joining the 'Artists' Corps,' for I have a dreamy remembrance of him in uniform, his appearance in which was not the least of his comical and varied disguises, so to speak, which he frequently adopted. He would humorously revert to the fact that he had been intended for a soldier, as part of his education had taken place at the Military College of West Point. But he would say in effect: 'I hate discipline. I am mutinous by nature. I resent and object to all authority. I am constitutionally a rebel. I never keep appointments,' etc. And he gave plenty of instances of the truth of these sentiments by seldom or never appearing at the corps mustering for drills and parades, or he would perhaps just drop in when they were all over, cutting his caustic jokes at any of the display of swagger by certain members of the corps at such times. Nevertheless, we liked him; he was too precious to part with, for he never failed to amuse us all hugely."

### NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

(Special Correspondence from our Society Editor. New York Evening Post.)

Portland, August 28.—At 10:30 a. m. the junior midshipman of the Kearsarge discovered a detachment of summer girls playing seven-handed euchre in the bough house of the Massachusset Hotel, and promptly reported to the Admiral in command. The call to quarters found every man on the alert, and the hotel was promptly destroyed by a withering fire from the binoculars of the entire fleet. It was a triumph for desperate gallantry, for, as was learned from later shore advices, the entire garrison of Fort McKinley had made a simultaneous sortie with the same objective. The military claimed a capture, on the ground that their commander was served with tea by the seven girls before



the theoretical destruction of the hotel by the fleet. The Navy assert, on the contrary, that he was cut out by a landing party. The garrison entered a protest on the ground that their sortie had been impeded by the insubordination of the local militia, whose girls, except in war times, the seven girls were; and laid before the umpires seven boxes of X's mixed chocolates intercepted on a dispatch boat— theoretically sunk by a submarine mine. The case of two plain girls, among the seven theoretically captured by both the Army and Navy, is also before the judges. It is believed that the plain girls will be disqualified because only the fair deserve the brave.

The costumes of some of President Roosevelt's visitors at Oyster Bay are described by the New York Sun, which says that Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young probably had as much trouble about wearing apparel as any other visitor there this summer. He wasn't concerned, however, about evening clothes, which bothered some of the visitors—far from it. He wanted a bathing suit. He had every bathing suit in an Oyster Bay store spread out on a counter before him, but he couldn't get one that would hold him. He wasn't particular about the color, he said. Red,

green, blue or any other color would do, but the General, as the storekeeper demonstrated by holding each suit stretched to the full extent of its elasticity close to the General's body, was too big for them all. A compromise between the General's bulk and the bathing suits' lack of it was finally effected by slitting up the sides of the trunks near the top and putting in some shoestrings; and the General, it is said, went a-swimmin' in spite of the fact that Oyster Bay generally has decided notions as to what ought and what ought not to appear in the water.

We have just received a new catalog and price list of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Conn., containing eighty-two pages of complete, detailed information concerning the products of this well known company. Of particular interest is a list of new cartridges recently placed on the market, including rim-fire, black powder; rim-fire, smokeless powder; central-fire, smokeless powder; for revolver and rifles, both military and sporting, in various calibers and for arms of different leading manufacturers. New loads for nitro club shells for trap shooting are also announced. The U.M.C. catalogs have continually increased in size from year to year to meet the various requirements of the trade.

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" 575,890, January 28, 1897.	" 676,829, June 18, 1901.	" 716,844, December 23, 1902.
" 581,212, April 29, 1897.	" 695,215, March 11, 1902.	" 717,101, December 30, 1902.
" 591,851, October 19, 1897.	" 709,335, September 16, 1902.	" 719,235, January 27, 1903.
" 611,638, October 4, 1898.	" 710,472, October 7, 1902.	" 725,570, April 14, 1903.
" 617,790, January 17, 1899.	" 712,814, November 4, 1902.	" 726,227, April 21, 1903.
" 638,342, December 5, 1899.	" 714,921, December 2, 1902.	" 726,705, April 28, 1903.
" 650,758, May 29, 1900.	" 715,395, December 9, 1902.	" 726,947, May 5, 1903.

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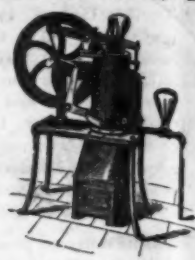


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